0856-B-03

PREX 7.10: FBIS-EAS-92-198

FOREIGN
BROADCAST
INFORMATION
SERVICE

Daily Report

East Asia

FBIS-EAS-92-198
Tuesday
13 October 1992

#99-016948

COMPLETED

Daily Report
East Asia

FBIS-EAS-92-198 CONTENTS *13 October 1992*

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan

Official Hopes for U.S.-EC Trade Talks Compromise *[KYODO]* 1
Hata Holds Talks With U.S.'s Alan Greenspan *[KYODO]* 1
Tokyo Ready To Talk With U.S. on Computer Deal *[KYODO]* 1
Toyota To Bolster Technology Development in U.S. *[KYODO]* 1
Thatcher Urges More Flexibility Toward Russia *[KYODO]* 2
Firms Said Operating on Disputed Kuril Islands *[KYODO]* 2
    Kuril Official Confirms Report *[Tokyo TV]* 2
Diplomatic Ties With Slovenia Established *[KYODO]* 3
'Atrocities' in Former Yugoslavia Condemned *[KYODO]* 3
Firm Joins PRC Supermarket Chain Joint Venture *[KYODO]* 3
Peacekeepers Depart for Cambodia; Protest Fires Set *[KYODO]* 4
'Extremists' Suspected in Series of Arson Attacks *[KYODO]* 4
Forum Proposes Disbursing $800 Million for UNTAC *[KYODO]* 4
Agreement Reached on Helping Cambodian Refugees *[KYODO]* 5
Mitsubishi Oil Wins Exploration Rights in SRV *[KYODO]* 5
ROK Business Leader Discusses Trade Deficit *[KYODO]* 6
Owada Departs for Britain, France Visits *[KYODO]* 6
British Press Presents 'Negative Image' of Nation *[KYODO]* 6
Miyazawa To Put Off Reshuffle Until After Diet *[Tokyo TV]* 7
Party Leaders Discuss Kanemaru's Case *[Tokyo TV]* 7
Ozawa Retracts Offer To Quit Post in LDP Faction *[KYODO]* 8
Nagano Hints Kanemaru Should Leave Politics *[KYODO]* 9
Tanabe Ready for 'Showdown' With Kanemaru *[KYODO]* 9
Business Leader Criticizes Kanemaru Money Politics *[KYODO]* 9
LDP Lawmakers Tacitly Urge Kanemaru To Quit Party *[KYODO]* 9
Civil Rights Suspension for Guilty Dietmen Suggested *[KYODO]* 10
Ishikawa Urges Miyazawa To Carry Out Reforms *[KYODO]* 10
Regional Party Leaders Discontented Over Scandal *[KYODO]* 10
80 Percent of Pollees Urge Kanemaru Resignation *[KYODO]* 11
Kanemaru 'Forced Into a Corner' Over Scandal *[KYODO]* 12
    Offers to Quit Diet Seat *[KYODO]* 12
Takeshita Faction Leaders Move To 'Restore Calm' *[KYODO]* 13
Watanabe: Kanemaru Should Decide Political Fate *[KYODO]* 13
BOJ Governor Mieno Predicts 'Moderate' Recovery *[KYODO]* 14
Official Opposes Floating Short Term T-Bills *[KYODO]* 14
Hiraiwa Urges Early Diet Passage of Extra Budget *[KYODO]* 14
LDP Planner Urges More Government Economic Stimulus *[KYODO]* 15
Ozaki Says Fiscal Stimulus Package Implemented *[KYODO]* 15
Opposition Parties, Rengo Agree To Seek Tax Cuts *[KYODO]* 15
Ministry Wants 1 Trillion-Yen Cut in Defense Budget *[KYODO]* 15

North Korea

U.S.-South Security Meeting Increases Tension *[KCNA]* 16
    Foreign Ministry Denounces U.S.-ROK 'Confab' *[KCNA]* 16
    Statement Critical of Resuming 'Team Spirit' *[Pyongyang Radio]* 17
    U.S.-South Security Meeting Termed 'Threatening' *[KCNA]* 18
    ROK-U.S. Security Meeting Criticized *[Pyongyang Radio]* 19

Reaction to South's Missile Testing *[KCNA]* 20
Paper Demands Halt to South's Nuclear Development *[KCNA]* 21
U.S. Nuclear Arms Withdrawal Called 'Sheer Lie' *[KCNA]* 21
'Destructive Weapons' in U.S. Defense Budget Cited *[KCNA]* 22
DPRK Official on 'Faked' Workers' Party Case *[KCNA]* 22
    Reaction to Spy Case in South *[Pyongyang Radio]* 22
    SKNDF Calls Espionage Case 'Faked' *[KCNA]* 23
    Social Democrats Say 'Anti-DPRK Case' Fabricated *[KCNA]* 24
No Tae-u's Actions Termed 'Political Drama' *[KCNA]* 24
Confederal Republic Proposal Called 'Most Realistic' *[KCNA]* 25
Traveler Says Food Shortages Lead to Looting, Extortion *[KYODO]* 26
Workers' Party Congratulates 14th CPC Congress *[KCNA]* 26
Former U.S. Secretary's Receipt of Award 'Folly' *[KCNA]* 26
KCNA Reviews 13 Oct Pyongyang Press *[KCNA]* 27
KCNA Review of 12 Oct NODONG SINMUN *[KCNA]* 28
Vice Chairman of Japan's Dietmen's League Interviewed *[KCNA]* 28
    Workers Party Secretary Meets Japanese Social Democrats *[KCNA]* 29
Kim Yong-nam Returns From UN General Assembly *[KCNA]* 29
Kim Il-song Receives Messages From Foreign Party Leaders *[KCNA]* 29
Kim Il-song Sends Greetings to Heads of State *[KCNA]* 29
Kim Il-song Receives Tunisian Envoy's Credentials *[KCNA]* 30
Kim Yong-sun Meets Palestinian Envoy, Japanese Group *[KCNA]* 30
Kim Yong-nam Receives U.S. Asia Society Delegation *[KCNA]* 30
Cuban Military Attache Visits Party Founding Museum *[KCNA]* 31
South Korean Businessmen Tour Pyongyang Area, Depart *[KCNA]* 31
Meeting Celebrates Uganda's National Day *[KCNA]* 31
    Dailies Dedicate Articles to Uganda *[KCNA]* 31
Pak Song-chol Attends Steel Works Anniversary Meeting *[KCNA]* 31
Educators Summarize Educational Achievements *[KCNA]* 32
Recently Produced Children's Films, Cartoons Noted *[KCNA]* 32
Kim Chong-il, Officials Attend Revolutionary Opera *[KCNA]* 33
Kim Chong-il, Officials Attend KPA Art Show *[KCNA]* 34
Kim Chong-il Work on Living Standards Published in Laos *[KCNA]* 34

South Korea

No Tae-u Statement on New Cabinet, Elections *[Seoul TV]* 34
    No Tae-u Message on Election *[YONHAP]* 36
Results of Election Poll *[KYONGHYANG SINMUN 7 Oct]* 37
Prime Minister Hyon Sung-chong Interviewed *[Seoul TV]* 37
Kim Yong-sam To Resign From Assembly *[YONHAP]* 38
    Kim Yong-sam Resigns From Assembly *[YONHAP]* 38
Kim Yong-sam, Pak Tae-chun To Meet 'Over The Weekend' *[YONHAP]* 39
    Pak To Leave DLP Despite Kim's Efforts *[YONHAP]* 39
    Pak Tae-chun Resigns From DLP *[YONHAP]* 40
Ten Politicians Give Up DLP Membership *[YONHAP]* 40
    Further on DLP Members Leaving Party *[YONHAP]* 40
    Kim Yong-sam Trying To Prevent Further Resignations *[YONHAP]* 41
    Effect of Pak Tae-chun Departure Analyzed *[THE KOREA TIMES 13 Oct]* 42
Kim Tae-chung Discusses Presidential Election *[KYONGHYANG SINMUN 7 Oct]* 42
Three Major Parties Welcome Neutral Cabinet *[YONHAP]* 43
* Rumor of Kim U-Chung's Political Ambitions *[CHUGAN MAEGYONG 19 Aug]* 43
Subcommittee Meeting Called To Discuss Spy Case *[YONHAP]* 45
    DPRK Cancels Political Subcommittee Meeting *[Seoul Radio]* 46
    North Rejects Request for Meeting *[YONHAP]* 46
    South To Press for Answer on Spy Ring *[YONHAP]* 46
'Spy Ring' Recruited, Armed White-Collar Workers *[YONHAP]* 46
Student Group Demands Kim Il-song Explain 'Spy Ring' *[YONHAP]* 47
NSP Studying Spy Ring Connection to Politicians *[YONHAP]* 47
Kim Il-song Said To Have Visited PRC 27 Aug *[CHUNGANG ILBO 12 Oct]* 48
PRC Source Says Kim Il-song 'Likely' To Visit *[Seoul Radio]* 48

II

PRC Foreign Ministry Denies Kim Il-song To Visit *[Seoul Radio]* 48
Official Says Kim Il-song 'Could Visit' PRC *[YONHAP]* 48
DPRK Official Hints at Improved U.S. Ties *[HANGYORE SINMUN 13 Oct]* 48
Pyongyang Message to 14th CPC Congress Reported *[YONHAP]* 49
U.S. Researchers Say North Sincere on Nuclear Policy *[YONHAP]* 49
Seoul-U.S. Security Conference Adopts Statement *[YONHAP]* 49
Joint News Conference Held After Security Meeting *[YONHAP]* 50
South-North Meeting on Military Hotline Set *[YONHAP]* 50
Defectors Confirm Concentration Camps Exist *[Seoul Radio]* 51
South-North Trade Increases Jan-Sep Period *[YONHAP]* 51
Economic Team Returns, Reports on Nampo *[YONHAP]* 51
U.S. Position on North-South Rice Trade Criticized *[MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN 9 Oct]* 52
Envoy: PRC Never Expressed Regret for Korean War *[YONHAP]* 52
Official Says PRC Not Ready To Apologize *[YONHAP]* 53
Daewoo's Kim U-chung Meets With PRC Vice Premier *[YONHAP]* 53
Seoul, Japanese To Discuss Pyongyang Talks *[YONHAP]* 53
Government Opens Liaison Office in Hanoi *[YONHAP]* 54
'Speedy' Improvement in Ties With Vietnam Sought *[YONHAP]* 54
Russian Deputy Defense Minister Departs Seoul *[YONHAP]* 54
Science Attaches in Advanced Countries To Increase *[YONHAP]* 54
Increasing Number of Koreans Return Home *[YONHAP]* 54
Shipbuilding Orders Lowest Since 1985 *[YONHAP]* 55
Uribyol Satellite Sends Picture of Korean Peninsula *[THE KOREA HERALD 9 Oct]* 55
Health Ministry Watching 199 AIDS Patients *[THE KOREA TIMES 9 Oct]* 55

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Burma

Japan Envoy 'Satisfied' With Political Improvement *[Rangoon TV]* 57
Commission Meeting Discusses Delegate Selection *[Rangoon Radio]* 57
Karen Rebels Regroup After Losing Camp *[Bangkok THE SUNDAY POST 11 Oct]* 57
Rebel Government Condemns SLORC Notification *[Radio DVOB]* 57

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

King Comments on NAFTA, Ties With United States *[Kuala Lumpur International]* 58
Acting Minister on Aid for Cambodian Election *[BERNAMA]* 58
Mahathir: Accord on Sabah, Sarawak Needs Review *[Kuala Lumpur International]* 58
Diplomatic Ties Established With St. Lucia *[Kuala Lumpur International]* 58
Comprehensive Compensation Sought for Oil Spill *[Kuala Lumpur Radio]* 58
UMNO Defends Malay 'Special Privileges' *[AFP]* 59

Cambodia

Post Set Up for Complaints About UNTAC *[AFP]* 59
People Said To No Longer Have Faith in UNTAC *[Radio VGNUFC]* 60
KR Reiterates Nonparticipation in Elections *[AFP]* 61
Hor Namhong 9 Oct Activities in New York Reported *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 61
Security Ministry Views Control of Firearms *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 62
Hun Sen's Visit to Kompong Cham Reported *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 62
More Reported on Chea Sim's Malaysian Visit *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 63
Mat Ly Heads Islamic Delegation for Saudi Arabia *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 63

Indonesia

Minister on Need for Cautious Monetary Policies *[Jakarta Radio]* 63
Suharto Says Indonesia Not Yet Rice Exporter *[ANTARA]* 63
Navy Rescues Hijacked Freighter; Pirates Escape *[ANTARA]* 64

Laos

Problems To Be Resolved by United Nations Cited *[Vientiane Radio]* 64
Rice Production Estimate for 1992 Reported *[PASASON 30 Sep]* 65

Philippines

Ramos on Need for Continued Credible U.S. Presence *[PNA]* 66
Communists Shifting to 'Parliamentary Struggle' *[BUSINESS WORLD 13 Oct]* 66
Battalion Formed To Help in Antikidnapping Drive *[PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 11 Oct]* .. 67
Ramos Approves International Bond Flotation *[MANILA BULLETIN 13 Oct]* 67

Thailand

Wichit on U.S. Suspension of Armed Forces Ties *[MATICHON 5 Oct]* 68
Premier: Government To Tighten Control of Military *[THE NATION 10 Oct]* 68
Bangkok Protests to Burma Over Hostages *[Bangkok TV]* 69
Deputy Premier Discusses Economic Priorities *[BANGKOK POST 12 Oct]* 69
Two Injured in Explosion at Interior Ministry *[Bangkok Radio]* 71
Chawalit: No Political Motive for Ministry Bombing *[Bangkok TV]* 71

Vietnam

Foreign Diplomats in Hanoi Dismiss MIA Rumors *[VNA]* 71
'Source' Says Border Talks With PRC Begin 12 Oct *[AFP]* 72
New Leaders Greeted by Cambodian Leaders *[Hanoi Radio]* 72
Ninth National Assembly Resolution Reported *[Hanoi Radio]* 73
Nong Duc Manh Gives Assembly Closing Speech *[Hanoi Radio]* 74

Japan

Official Hopes for U.S.-EC Trade Talks Compromise

OW0710125392 Tokyo KYODO in English 1225 GMT 7 Oct 92

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 7 KYODO—Japan hopes the United States and the European Community (EC) will compromise in the upcoming farm trade talks and prompt a quick completion of stalled global trade talks, a Foreign Ministry official said Wednesday.

"The Uruguay Round has taken a break to wait and see how the U.S.-EC negotiations will go," the official said of the current round of global trade-liberalizing talks under of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

But the official acknowledged that a U.S.-EC agreement could increase pressure on Japan to open its heavily protected rice market.

The U.S.-EC talks are slated for Sunday in Brussels.

Hata Holds Talks With U.S.'s Alan Greenspan

OW1310040392 Tokyo KYODO in English 0348 GMT 13 Oct 92

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 13 KYODO—Finance Minister Tsutomu Hata and U.S. Federal Reserve Board Chairman Alan Greenspan held talks Tuesday [13 October] on a variety of economic and financial topics.

They discussed the economic conditions of the two countries, the currency market, the effects of asset deflation on the economy, and monetary policies, according to an official of the Finance Ministry. The official refused to reveal details of the exchanges at the one-hour meeting, citing an agreement between the two sides that the talks should be confidential.

Greenspan, who is in Japan for a four-day visit at the invitation of the Bank of Japan (BOJ), said after the meeting that there were "no disagreements." The Fed chairman is scheduled to meet BOJ Governor Yasushi Mieno later Tuesday and Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa on Wednesday, before leaving Japan on Thursday.

Tokyo Ready To Talk With U.S. on Computer Deal

OW0910041692 Tokyo KYODO in English 0331 GMT 9 Oct 92

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 9 KYODO—Japan's trade minister said Friday [9 October] Japan will accept a request from the United States for consultations to discuss the Japanese Government's rejection of a complaint by a U.S. supercomputer maker. International Trade and Industry Minister Kozo Watanabe said at a press conference, "we want to consult one by one" on bilateral issues.

U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills called Thursday for "immediate consultations" with Japan after Japan's supercomputer procurement review board rejected a complaint filed by Cray Research Inc. over a supercomputer bidding contract for a Japanese Government agency. Cray lost out to Japan's NEC Corp. in bidding to supply a supercomputer.

Watanabe suggested that a gathering of trade ministers from four major economies scheduled for October 17-18 in Toronto, Canada, may be the best venue for the consultations.

He said, "We will make preparations since we will have a bilateral meeting there" with the United States.

Toyota To Bolster Technology Development in U.S.

OW0710074792 Tokyo KYODO in English 0718 GMT 7 Oct 92

[Text] Nagoya, Oct. 7 KYODO—Japan's top automaker Toyota Motor Corp. said Wednesday it will bolster its technology development in the United States to absorb part of the new vehicle development operations thus far conducted at home.

The Nagoya-based company said the decision will enable the company to develop new vehicles tailored to meet the needs of American consumers and promote joint development of vehicles with U.S. parts suppliers at the designing stage.

The company said Toyota Technical Center U.S.A. Inc. (TTC) established in California together with its affiliates, Aisin Seiki Co. and Nippondenso Co. in 1977, will serve as the U.S. headquarters for vehicle development.

"We plan to boost TTC's functions so that offshoot models of their base cars can be developed there," Toyota's new president Tatsuro Toyoda told reporters.

The technical center has engaged mainly in research and development on exhaust emission devices to meet regulations since 1977, while conducting evaluation tests on parts and components purchased from local suppliers.

The center currently has a staff of about 30 engineers, nearly two-thirds of them hired locally.

The company has started construction of large-scale vehicle testing facilities in Arizona state at a cost of about 15 billion yen.

Thatcher Urges More Flexibility Toward Russia

OW1110093392 Tokyo KYODO in English 0918 GMT 11 Oct 92

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 11 KYODO—Former British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher urged Japan on Sunday [11 October] to be more flexible in relations with Russia and promote economic links with Moscow, Japanese officials said.

In an hourlong meeting with former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, Thatcher proposed that Japan first have talks with Russia on economic affairs and then develop them into political affairs.

The officials quoted Thatcher as saying Japan needs to be flexible in the event of major transformation of the world.

Japan has long called for the return of four Russian-held islands off its northernmost main island of Hokkaido and has linked economic ties to Russia with the resolution of the territorial dispute. Tokyo has refused to provide Russia with financial assistance unless the territorial row is settled.

Amid mounting calls from Japan asking for sovereignty over the islands, Russian President Boris Yeltsin abruptly canceled a trip to Japan which had been set for September 13-16.

Thatcher and Takeshita also covered international economic matters, agreeing that Japan needs to play a leading role in activating the global economy, the officials said.

Thatcher, who was Britain's prime minister from 1979 to 1990, arrived in Tokyo on Saturday for a nine-day visit. She is scheduled to meet Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa on Monday.

Firms Said Operating on Disputed Kuril Islands

OW1110043592 Tokyo KYODO in English 0410 GMT 11 Oct 92

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 11 KYODO—Some Japanese firms are doing business through joint ventures on four Russian-held islands off Hokkaido in defiance of a Japanese Government ban, Japan Broadcasting Corporation (NHK) reported Sunday.

In a news program aired at noon Sunday, the chairman of the southern Kuril executive committee said in an interview some Japanese companies have started operating on the islands after registering their names with the Sakhalin government, which administers the islands.

The chairman did not name any of the companies.

The Japanese Government prohibits economic activities by Japanese firms on the islands because it holds that it would amount to acknowledging Russian sovereignty. Japan claims ownership of Kunashiri, Etorofu, Shikotan, and the Habomai group of islets—which were seized by the former Soviet Union just after the end of World War II.

Kuril Official Confirms Report

OW1110054592 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 0300 GMT 11 Oct 92

[Interview with (Pokijin), head of the South Kuril Executive Committee, by unidentified NHK reporter; date and place not given; from the NHK news program—recorded; Pokijin's remarks in Russian with Japanese subtitles]

[Text] A Russian official who is in charge of administrative work on the islands of Habomai, Shikotan, and Kunashiri disclosed for the first time that some Japanese companies are engaging in virtual economic activities on the northern territories through joint ventures established on the islands. This indicates that the Japanese policy of linking political and economic issues has not been observed by Japanese businesses. The government has taken the stand that unless the territorial dispute is settled, it will refrain from promoting economic exchanges with Russia.

This fact was revealed by Mr. Pokijin, head of the South Kuril Executive Committee, in his interview with NHK.

[Video shows Pokijin sitting in an unidentified room] [Begin Pokijin recording] There are Japanese enterprises registered as companies in Sakhalin and residents on the islands work for the companies with the Japanese. There is a go-between for the operation of the companies, but this is a "secret." Fishermen in Hokkaido cannot do anything without the fishing banks around the northern territories. Even if Japanese enterprises prohibit them from fishing on waters off the four northern islands, they will come. [end recording]

Pokijin did not disclose the names of the companies engaging in economic activities on the islands. But this is the first time an administrative head in South Kuril islands has clearly admitted Japanese firms' inroads into the islands.

According to Sakhalin officials, the number of Japanese who visited the four northern islands with visas was 52 this year. Most of them were on a business trip, officials said.

Referring to this issue, Japanese Foreign Ministry officials said that Japanese companies' economic activities on the islands endorse Russia's sovereignty over the four northern islands and weaken Japan's claim over them. Because of this, the Foreign Ministry has strongly asked Japanese firms not to make inroads into the islands. The ministry also said if Japanese companies, using their own discretion, try to make inroads in defiance of the current situation, in which territorial talks between Japan and Russia have been deadlocked, another problem will crop up between the two nations. The ministry said it will investigate the issue.

Diplomatic Ties With Slovenia Established

OW1210100192 Tokyo KYODO in English 0940 GMT 12 Oct 92

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 12 KYODO—Japan established diplomatic relations with Slovenia on Monday [12 October], its first ties with one of the four breakaway Yugoslav republics, Foreign Ministry officials said.

The two sides exchanged notes in the Slovenian capital of Ljubljana, and Japan will coordinate bilateral ties through its embassy to Austria in Vienna, officials said.

Slovenia intends to establish a diplomatic mission in Japan, said Janez Premoze, a representative of Ljubljana Bank looking out for Slovenian interests in Tokyo.

Japan extended diplomatic recognition in March to Slovenia, whose secession last year precipitated the violent breakup of the ethnically diverse Balkan federation.

Slovenia, which joined the United Nations in May, has been recognized by 92 countries and now has diplomatic relations with 55.

The former republic's first order of business in Japan will be to conclude an economic accord restoring the most-favored-nation trade status it enjoyed as part of Yugoslavia, Premoze said.

Japanese importers of Slovenian products, such as sporting equipment, hops, pharmaceuticals, and wood products, now must pay high import duties, he said.

The Slovenian Chamber of Commerce is likely to send a mission to Japan in mid-November, while a mixed government-private sector economic mission is also expected in the near future, and Slovenia will invite missions from the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) and other Japanese business associations, he said.

'Atrocities' in Former Yugoslavia Condemned

OW1210110292 Tokyo KYODO in English 1044 GMT 12 Oct 92

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 12 KYODO—Japan on Monday issued a strong condemnation of "atrocities" being committed in the former Yugoslavia.

"Japan strongly condemns the perpetration of violence and inhuman atrocities in the former Yugoslavia," said a statement issued by the Foreign Ministry, which refrained from pinning blame on any specific party. The statement, coinciding with the ministry's announcement that Japan had just established diplomatic ties with Slovenia, said Japan was especially concerned about the "critical and tragic" situation in the former Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

It follows last Tuesday's passage of a resolution in the United Nations Security Council to create a commission to investigate "crimes against humanity" in the former Yugoslav republics, including murder, torture and "ethnic cleansing."

The statement also called for the speedy political resolution of the conflicts before winter weather sets in so that the current refugee crisis is not exacerbated.

Meanwhile, officials said that despite having recognized Croatia along with Slovenia last March, it has yet to satisfy Japan's criteria for diplomatic recognition, namely by making sincere efforts to achieve a peaceful resolution of the conflicts. Other criteria Japan sets forth for establishing ties include respect for the rights of minorities, political democratization and implementation of a market economy, and assumption of responsibilities incurred by the former Yugoslavia, including the clearing of its external debts, officials said.

Japan has yet to recognize Bosnia-Herzegovina, Macedonia, or the pared-down new Yugoslav Federation declared by Serbia and Montenegro.

Firm Joins PRC Supermarket Chain Joint Venture

OW0710105192 Tokyo KYODO in English 1027 GMT 7 Oct 92

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 7 KYODO—Yaohan Japan Corp., a major Japanese distribution firm, said Wednesday its Hong Kong-based subsidiary will form a partnership with a Chinese state-owned investment company to set up a supermarket chain in China.

The supermarket chain operating venture, tentatively called C and Y, will be set up jointly with China Venturetec Investment Corporation (CVIC) in early 1993.

After opening trial shops in Shanghai, the two firms plan to set up a total of 1,000 outlets across the country by the year 2010 from 1994.

The large-scale project aims to meet growing consumer demand in the country where the government's open-market policy has helped dramatically boost income levels of consumers.

Kazuo Wada, the company's chairman, is confident in the success of the project, saying, "Chinese consumers are waiting for supermarkets with high-quality goods."

China's pursuit of a Western-style economy has attracted many Japanese retailers. In addition to Yaohan's foray, which already includes a department store in Shenzhen and a planned store in Shanghai, Seibu Department Stores Ltd. plans to enter Shenzhen City.

The Yaohan officials said the alliance will be owned 50-50 by the two companies, though its details have yet to be worked out.

The planned stores, small in size with floor space of 800 to 1,000 square meters, will deal in nonperishable foodstuffs, clothing, and other daily necessities.

Per-store investments are estimated at 60 million yen, or one fifth the cost of a similar project in Japan.

The joint venture will initially procure goods to be marketed from International Merchandise Mart Pte. [Private] Ltd. (IMM), a Yaohan Group wholesaler headquartered in Singapore, but plans to manufacture half of its marketed goods in China through tie-ups with local firms.

Peacekeepers Depart for Cambodia; Protest Fires Set

OW1310031192 Tokyo KYODO in English 0238 GMT 13 Oct 92

[Text] Nagoya, Oct. 13 KYODO—The main brigade of engineering troops of the Self-Defense Forces (SDF) peacekeeping team left for Cambodia on Tuesday morning, to join United Nations peacekeeping activities. The 376-member team, led by Maj. Mikiyasu Wakamatsu departed from the Air Self Defense Force's Komaki Base in Aichi Prefecture, central Japan, before 10 A.M. on chartered Japan Airlines jumbo jets, the first such charter for the transport of SDF pesonnel.

About 600 people attended a sendoff ceremony in the presence of Hirohide Uozumi, parliamentary deputy director general of the Defense Agency.

After arson attacks, apparently the work of leftist radicals, in Nagoya and Komaki earlier Tuesday, some 3,000 officers were mobilized to control possible protests by civic groups opposed to the overseas dispatch of the SDF personnel.

The team will arrive in Phnom Penh on Wednesday aboard transport aircraft chartered by the U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) after staying overnight in U Taphao, Thailand, on Tuesday.

The group was scheduled to join about 220 advance team members, headed by Lt. Col. Takashi Watanabe, in Takeo, south of Phnom Penh, on Thursday, but its journey there will likely be delayed due to the suspension of work on the construction of its base camp following the discovery of an unexploded shell, SDF officials said. The Japanese engineering troops will begin repairing bridges and National Highways No. 2 and 3 at the end of this month. Japan's peacekeeping efforts in Cambodia are slated to end in October 1993.

In Tokyo, Chief Cabinet Secretary Koichi Kato said that he hoped the intensive media coverage of the peacekeepers would help increase understanding and support for Japanese participation in the overseas U.N. mission, both home and in other Asian countries.

'Extremists' Suspected in Series of Arson Attacks

OW1310032692 Tokyo KYODO in English 0316 GMT 13 Oct 92

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 13 KYODO—A total of 14 suspected cases of arson occurred in succession in Tokyo and five other prefectures early Tuesday [13 October] and they all appear to be the work of leftist radicals, police said.

Police said they suspect extremists opposing this month's trip to China by Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko and the dispatch of Japanese troops for United Nations peacekeeping operations in Cambodia are responsible for the fires. At the sites of the fires, batteries and timing devices were found, police said.

In Nagoya, central Japan, a 120-square-meter Noh stage near a shrine was reduced to ashes at around 2:20 A.M., and a 100-square-meter office at another shrine was burned down at around 3 A.M. In Komaki, Aichi Prefecture, the Kumano Shrine was totally destroyed by fire at around 3:20 A.M.

The main brigade of engineering troops of the Self-Defense Forces peacekeeping team left for Cambodia on chartered jumbo jets on Tuesday morning from the Komaki Air Base.

At around 3:10 A.M., a fire broke out following an explosion at a game center on the rooftop of a department store operated by the Nagoya Railroad Co., destroying a warehouse and seven game machines, police said. Some railway cables of Nagoya railroad were also burned in Nagoya and another town in Aichi Prefecture at around 7 A.M.

Three fires occurred simultaneously at a materials yard and other places owned by the Central Japan Railway Co. in three prefectures at around 7 A.M., halting a Shinkansen bullet train, which was bound for Tokyo with some 1,000 passengers on board, police said. There were also two cases of suspected arson near railway lines of the East Japan Railway Co. in Saitama Prefecture, northwest of Tokyo, police said.

Forum Proposes Disbursing $800 Million for UNTAC

OW0710112692 Tokyo KYODO in English 1012 GMT 7 Oct 92

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 7 KYODO—A forum composed of academics, business and political leaders proposed Wednesday that Japan disburse 800 million dollars for the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), one-third of the estimated 2.4 billion dollars needed for its operations.

The Japan forum on international relations said Tokyo "ought to make an immediate commitment known to the world" that it will pay the amount for UNTAC operations and the reconstruction of Cambodia because it has "especially heavy responsibilities" as the "most advanced nation in Asia."

The 800 million dollars is the same amount the United States is also prepared to pay for the operations.

The forum, established in 1987 to discuss Japan's foreign policy and international relations, made the proposal in policy recommendations on "the strengthening of the UN peace function and Japan's role."

Kenichi Ito, president of the forum, and Seizaburo Sato, its director, submitted the report to Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa earlier in the day.

The forum had been debating the theme since January 1991, and its 80 members signed the policy recommendations, according to Ito and Sato.

Ito, a professor at Aoyama Gakuin University, and Sato, a professor at the University of Tokyo, told reporters in a news conference that the prime minister showed "strong interest" in the recommendations.

The recommendation report proposed that Japan actively join UN peacekeeping activities, and said it should begin "at the earliest possible date" large-scale rear support operations providing the necessary personnel, equipment and supplies.

It said the participation of the Self-Defense Forces (SDF) in UN peacekeeping activities is "indispensable," pointing out that the SDF is the only organization in Japan, where there is no conscription, that is capable of successfully performing tasks requiring highly trained personnel.

The report said although "it is theoretically conceivable" to establish a separate, non-SDF organization for peacekeeping duties, "such an undertaking will be simply impractical because it will take a long time and be extremely costly unless it borrows the needed personnel directly from the SDF."

The forum also suggested in the report that Japan contribute "more than its traditional share" of the peacekeeping operations costs and "play a major role in establishing a new fund which guarantees effective" peacekeeping activities, especially in the "initial start-up phase."

It proposed that Japan take the initiative in setting up supply depots and personnel training centers "for better performance and cost-saving" in peacekeeping operations.

Turning to Japan's bid to become a permanent member of the UN Security Council (UNSC), Sato said Tokyo should present a concrete proposal indicating what kind of reforms are needed in the UN and the Security Council, instead of stressing that it is an economic superpower.

He said the forum members agree that reform of the security council is necessary because its composition "reflects the international circumstances that existed at the end of World War II," but added there are a lot of difficult problems to be solved.

He said if the number of UNSC permanent members increases, it would prevent the UN from making decisions because the number of vetoes would also increase.

Agreement Reached on Helping Cambodian Refugees

OW0810102692 Tokyo KYODO in English 1002 GMT 8 Oct 92

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 8 KYODO—Japan and the six-member Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) have agreed on a plan to cooperate in facilitating the resettlement of Cambodian refugees, Foreign Ministry officials said Thursday.

The officials said that Japan will provide as much as 3.5 million dollars to fund the project, which will formally commence next April when 50 specialists—40 from ASEAN and 10 from Japan—will be dispatched to Cambodia for a year.

The specialists will help resettle Cambodians in such fields as basic agriculture, public health and vocational training.

The officials said the "quick-impact" project plan will be centered in the province of Kompong Speu, southwest of Phnom Penh.

The plan for "tripartite cooperation" between Japan, ASEAN and Cambodia was initially proposed by parliamentary Vice Foreign Minister Koji Kakizawa last July at a meeting of ASEAN foreign ministers and their dialogue partners in Manila.

The plan represents the first attempt by Japan and ASEAN to extend joint cooperation to a third country.

Mitsubishi Oil Wins Exploration Rights in SRV

OW0610131092 Tokyo KYODO in English 1223 GMT 6 Oct 92

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 6 KYODO—Mitsubishi Oil Co. said Tuesday it has formally signed a contract with Vietnam for rights to seek oil in the country's southern waters.

Test boring is expected to begin by the end of next year after the Vietnamese Government's approval of the venture as a foreign investment project, Mitsubishi Oil said.

Following Tokyo-based Arabian Oil Co., Mitsubishi is the second Japanese firm to obtain exploration rights from Petrovietnam, the Vietnamese Government-run petroleum and gas company.

The agreed exploration site is in waters about 80 to 200 kilometers southeast of Ho Chi Minh City. It covers an area of about 3,370 square kilometers beneath seas some 20 to 60 meters deep, according to Mitsubishi Oil.

The area is projected to have large oil reserves as it adjoins the Bach Ho oilfield, currently producing 110,000 barrels of crude oil a day, Mitsubishi Oil added.

ROK Business Leader Discusses Trade Deficit

OW0910090792 Tokyo KYODO in English 0803 GMT 9 Oct 92

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 9 KYODO—South Korea's trade deficit with Japan is unlikely to shrink significantly this year, a South Korean business leader told Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa Friday.

Yu Chang-son, chairman of the Federation of Korean Industries, told Miyazawa that the deficit with Japan is expected to decrease only slightly from 8.6 billion dollars last year to 8.4 billion dollars this year, a Foreign Ministry official said.

The trade imbalance has become a source of friction between the two countries, particularly since last year when statistics were announced for 1991 showing Japan's surplus had doubled from the 1989 level.

Miyazawa told Yu that he will make efforts to meet a commitment for establishing a science and technology foundation by year-end, the official said.

The government is submitting a request for 600 million yen in its budget for fiscal 1993, starting next April, to establish the semi-public foundation.

Miyazawa and South Korean President No Tae-u agreed earlier in the year to each set up foundations within the year in response to a Korean request for more technology transfers.

South Korea launched its foundation in September.

Yu paid a 15-minute courtesy call to Miyazawa's official residence along with a business delegation here to attend an annual meeting with the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren).

Owada Departs for Britain, France Visits

OW0710074092 Tokyo KYODO in English 0639 GMT 7 Oct 92

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 7 KYODO—Vice Foreign Minister Hisashi Owada departed for France and Britain on Wednesday for regular political consultations with his counterparts in those countries, Foreign Ministry officials said.

Officials said Owada will be meeting in Paris on Thursday with Serge Boidevaix, secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to discuss how Japan and France can work as partners in the building of a new, post-cold war world order.

Specific topics on the agenda are an overview of the two countries' views on the international situation, the situation in Europe in light of the debate over the Maastricht Treaty, the situations in Russia and Asia, and bilateral relations.

Owada will meet in London on Friday with Sir David Gillmore, permanent undersecretary in the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, for talks on bilateral and international affairs.

Officials said the talks will be especially significant considering that Britain now holds the rotating presidency of the European Community at a time of momentous developments in Europe.

Before returning to Japan next Wednesday, Owada will participate in an individual capacity in a specialist meeting of the International Committee of the Red Cross on Monday and Tuesday in Geneva, Switzerland.

British Press Presents 'Negative Image' of Nation

OW1210044992 Tokyo KYODO in English 0411 GMT 12 Oct 92

["News Focus" by Geoffrey Murray]

[Text] Cardiff, Britain, Oct. 12 KYODO—Despite massive efforts to promote greater understanding, including last year's Japan festival extravaganza, Japan still gets a relatively raw deal from the British press.

Either it is ignored or the tone of the majority of stories presents a negative image, according to a new study presented to a weekend conference in Cardiff entitled "Reporting Japan."

Top Japanese and European journalists, plus interested academics and businesspeople, met for two days of detailed discussions on where the problem lies in getting Japan a good press in the West.

Before them was a report by Professor Douglas Anthony, director of the Japanese Studies Center at the University of Wales College of Cardiff, that analyzed British press coverage related to Japan in the first six months of 1991. The idea was to categorize them as either positive, neutral, or negative.

Anthony found that in the downmarket tabloids—which carry little serious foreign news—there were only 45 items on Japan throughout the six months, and most were very brief news snippets.

He accused the three main newspapers in this category—THE DAILY STAR, THE SUN, and THE DAILY MIRROR—of using viciousness, vacuity, and sheer negative spitefulness in their treatment of items about Japan.

Negative stories predominated, with 28 out of the 45. Many items appeared designed to entertain in a disparaging way rather than inform.

The rest of the negative items tended to concentrate on three areas—the hunting and eating of dolphins or whales, World War II atrocity stories, and Japan's tardy contribution to the Gulf war.

Apart from the choice of negative items, the other prominent element was the use of language, the image of barbaric Japanese being typified by such headlines as "Banzai Butchers" and "Barbecue of Blood."

"Even with the neutral stories, like a train accident or the eruption of Mt. Unzen, the use of terms 'Jap' or 'Nip' in the headline give them an air of what one might term casual or throw-away negativity," Anthony said.

The three middle-of-the-road tabloids—THE DAILY MAIL, THE DAILY EXPRESS, and TODAY—carried more Japan-related stories, but this still averaged little more than one a week per newspaper.

Positive stories tended to dwell on Japanese technological achievements, neutral stories were mostly accident reports or items about the impact of Japanese direct investment in Britain, and the negative ones (about 40 percent) were mostly about Japanese being irresponsible toward the environment or cruel to dolphins or whales.

According to Anthony, none of the newspapers had a regular correspondent in Japan and this, combined with the perceived prejudices of their readership, meant their readers would never get fair coverage of Japan in terms of either quantity or quality.

THE FINANCIAL TIMES carried more Japanese news than the four other quality dailies combined, and the other four—THE TIMES, THE GUARDIAN, THE INDEPENDENT, and THE DAILY TELEGRAPH—were rapped over the knuckles for failing to give Japan the space Anthony considered it deserves.

The regional press, however, emerged from the survey with some credit, possibly because many areas have concentrations of Japanese manufacturing investment, employing thousands of the readers of local publications. This was reflected in much better-informed and fairer coverage of Japanese news.

Both Anthony's report and speakers at the two-day Cardiff conference attempted to analyze the reasons for the problem, which has long been agonized over by Japanese and by British Japanophiles.

One problem that emerged is the propensity of Japanese to raise cries of Japan-bashing whenever a foreigner writes anything critical.

Criticism of Japanese policies, for example, however presented, can swiftly become mired in a debate not about the issues but about whether the critic is indulging in some form of racism.

Some of the foreign correspondents present also felt uncomfortable with Anthony's categorization—for example, perfectly straightforward reporting of Japan's current corruption scandals would be regarded as "negative" even though they merely mirrored what the Japanese press was saying.

It was agreed that Western journalists often provided an inaccurate picture of Japan because they were looking at it through a distorted prism of their own cultural prejudices.

But the correspondents present also complained that, despite some changes, Japan is still a relatively closed society for foreign reporters, which contributes to the perpetuation of some of the myths that continue to be propagated about Japanese society.

They said foreign reporters are heavily dependent on the Japanese media for their viewpoints, and that coverage of Japan by the Japanese media itself is often superficial and misinformed.

Miyazawa To Put Off Reshuffle Until After Diet

OW1310075892 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 0300 GMT 13 Oct 92

[From the "NHK News" program]

[Text] Prime Minister Miyazawa plans to call in Watanuki, secretary general of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party [LDP], this afternoon at his official residence to formally notify him of his decision to put off a cabinet reshuffle until after the fall extraordinary Diet session.

With regard to the reshuffle of the cabinet and major LDP posts, Prime Minister Miyazawa, after concluding that it will be desirable to let the present cabinet tackle a supplementary budget that is expected to be raised as a focal agenda item at the extraordinary Diet session to be called on 30 October and then reshuffle the cabinet and major LDP posts after the session, has worked to coordinate intra-party views of his plan. Prime Minister Miyazawa, who believes that he has gained a full understanding of his plan from each faction in the LDP, plans to formally notify Secretary General Watanuki of his decision.

Party Leaders Discuss Kanemaru's Case

OW0910032992

[Editorial Report] Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese at 0000 GMT on 4 October carries a 60-minute live panel discussion program entitled "Political Parties Are Asked How To Deal With Political Reform." The discussion is chaired by NHK moderator Korehito Obama. The following political party representatives take part: Shigeru Kasuya and Masayoshi Takemura of the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP], Kanju Sato of the Social Democratic Party of Japan [SDPJ], Yoshijisa Inoue of Komeito, Mitsuo Higashinaka of the

Japan Communist Party (JCP), and Atsushi Kanda of the Democratic Socialist Party [DSP]. Senshu University Professor Masamura also takes part.

Moderator Obama first reviews the recent case involving former LDP Vice President Kanemaru, who received a summary indictment for his violation of the Political Fund Control Law by receiving 500 million yen from the president of the now defunct trucking company Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin Co. Obama then asks the panel members for their views on the current political situation. LDP member Kasuya apologizes for the scandal, while Takemura expresses regret over it and indicates his determination to promote political reform. SDPJ member Sato stresses that the scandal has deepened the people's distrust of politics, describing the current situation as abnormal. He says his party intends to intensify calls for a thorough investigation of the scandal and for Kanemaru to be summoned to testify before the Diet. Komeito's Inoue also criticizes Kanemaru and regrets the fact the prosecutors failed to thoroughly investigate, saying the case had caused people to distrust politics. He says the alleged involvement of a gangster group in the Tokyo Sagawa scandal is a serious matter. JCP member Higashinaka says Kanemaru's failure to reveal details of how the 500 million yen was distributed violates the law, and he feels the prosecutors should investigate this point. DSP's Kanda questions the prosecutors' attitude, stressing the need to further investigate possible bribery and tax evasion.

Following Professor Masamura's criticism of the current political scene, moderator Obama asks for panelists' views on the method and manner of the investigation. LDP member Kasuya says he does not intend to answer the people's criticism that prosecutors followed a relaxed investigation because of Kanemaru's fame. Opposition party panelists all doubt the fairness of the prosecutors' investigation, saying it is not just that Kanemaru finished with a fine of just 200,000 yen when he accepted an illegal donation of 500 million yen.

In response, LDP Diet member Takemura stresses the need to move quickly on political reform, including reassessing the Political Fund Control Law.

With the exception of JCP's Higashinaka, all the panelists agree the law should be changed to allow the imposition of more severe penalties, including disenfranchising a violator.

The discussion turns to Kanemaru's attitude. The opposition party representatives reiterate the need they see for Kanemaru to testify before the Diet. They say also he is not qualified to take the lead in promoting political reform.

Responding to demands by JCP's Higashinaka and Komeito's Kanda that the currently recessed Diet be called back to examine the Sagawa case, the LDP's Takemura says he is not opposed to the idea. He says the LDP can not avoid dealing with the issue at the forthcoming extraordinary Diet session. Takemura emphasizes that the LDP is determined to carry out drastic political reform.

Professor Masamura remarks on the need to review the political system as a whole, and the discussion shifts to focus on possible reform measures, including changing the current electoral system. Komeito member Inoue insists that settlement of the Kanemaru case is a prerequisite to future discussions on political reform.

The SDPJ's Sato calls for the possibility of introducing proportional representation be studied. DSP member Kanda agrees, while the JCP's Higashinaka criticizes the LDP proposal to introduce a single-seat constituency system. Higashinaka says this would benefit the LDP.

Professor Masamura wraps up the discussion by urging the LDP and the opposition parties to work together on discussions for political reform.

Ozawa Retracts Offer To Quit Post in LDP Faction

OW0710050492 Tokyo KYODO in English 0414 GMT 7 Oct 92

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 7 KYODO—Former Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) Secretary General Ichiro Ozawa met his political mentor Shin Kanemaru on Wednesday [7 October] and withdrew his proffered resignation as the No. 2 man in the faction headed by Kanemaru, faction sources said.

Ozawa on September 26 tendered his resignation to Kanemaru as acting chairman of the LDP's largest faction, founded by former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, saying he had not been able to protect Kanemaru, who paid a fine of 200,000 yen for receiving illegal donations.

Ozawa offered to quit the faction post one day after Kanemaru submitted to prosecutors a written statement acknowledging he took 500 million yen in illicit donations from a scandal-tainted parcel delivery firm.

Prosecutors filed a summary indictment against Kanemaru on September 28, proposing the maximum fine of 200,000 yen for violating the Political Funds Control Law.

The 78-year-old Kanemaru resigned as LDP vice president on August 27 after admitting he got 500 million yen from the now-defunct Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin Co.

Kanemaru emerged from 35 days of seclusion in his Tokyo home on October 1 to resume political activities.

Opposition parties are demanding that Kanemaru resign from the House of Representatives and testify as a sworn witness before the Diet on the Sagawa Kyubin scandal.

Wednesday's editions of national dailies reported that calls for Kanemaru's resignation from the Diet are mounting even within the LDP.

Nagano Hints Kanemaru Should Leave Politics

OW0710104092 Tokyo KYODO in English 1014 GMT 7 Oct 92

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 7 KYODO—Takeshi Nagano, a top business official, indicated Wednesday he thinks that Shin Kanemaru, a most powerful politician, should quit politics to take responsibility for a recent money scandal.

But Nagano, president of the Japan Federation of Employers Associations [Nikkeiren], told a press conference that Kanemaru himself will decide on the matter after seeing how much pressure for resignation he has to face.

Kanemaru gave up the vice presidency of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) to assume responsibility for his acceptance of illegal donations from the scandal-tainted and now-defunct Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin trucking company.

Pressure calling for his resignation also as a Diet member is mounting both within and outside the party.

Nagano said he is doubtful whether this "is enough for Kanemaru to clear legal problems because there also are problems of political ethics."

"We should leave the matter to be decided by Mr. Kanemaru," he said, though he added he personally hopes the governing party power broker will reduce his involvement in the country's politics.

Tanabe Ready for 'Showdown' With Kanemaru

OW0810081792 Tokyo KYODO in English 0746 GMT 8 Oct 92

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 8 KYODO—Social Democratic Party (SDP) chairman Makoto Tanabe said Thursday he is ready to put aside his friendship with Shin Kanemaru in a political showdown over the ruling party kingmaker's involvement in a money scandal.

"It is true that I have been his friend," Tanabe told a meeting of the biggest opposition party's central executive committee, according to party officials. "But I draw a clear line between public and private matters."

A committee member reportedly expressed concern about the effect on the public of a Tuesday remark in which Tanabe said the party would look into Kanemaru's illegal acceptance of money from Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin Co., "although I cannot bear it in my personal feelings."

Tanabe and Kanemaru have been close friends since they managed their parties' parliamentary affairs in the late 1970s.

Kanemaru resigned as Liberal Democratic Party vice president last month, admitting he had received 500 million yen from the former president of the now-defunct trucking concern, more than 300 times the amount allowed by law. He was fined 200,000 yen.

The SDP decided at the meeting to set up a committee to conduct a thorough investigation of the Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin scandal.

Afterward, Tanabe said in a speech in front of Tokyo's Shibuya Station that the party would continue to demand Kanemaru resign from the Diet and be summoned as a sworn witness before the Diet.

Tanabe said the party will make every effort to identify whom Kanemaru distributed the money. [sentence as received]

Business Leader Criticizes Kanemaru Money Politics

OW0810095092 Tokyo KYODO in English 0916 GMT 8 Oct 92

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 8 KYODO—A top Japanese business leader expressed regrets Thursday over political kingpin Shin Kanemaru's involvement in the Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin money scandal and called for drastic political reforms.

Masaru Hayami, chairman of the Japan Association of Corporate Executives (Keizai Doyukai), told reporters it is "highly regrettable" that Kanemaru, a former vice president of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), accepted 500 million yen in illegal donations from the scandal-tainted parcel delivery firm.

Kanemaru took responsibility for the illegal donation by resigning on August 27 as LDP vice president after admitting to receiving the money.

He paid a 200,000 yen fine last week after receiving a summary indictment on a charge of violating the political funds control law.

Hayami said, however, Kanemaru's resignation did not settle the larger problem of political ethics, adding drastic political reforms are needed.

He also expressed regret over the ties that some LDP leaders, including former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, allegedly had with mobsters.

LDP Lawmakers Tacitly Urge Kanemaru To Quit Party

OW0810103392 Tokyo KYODO in English 1006 GMT 8 Oct 92

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 8 KYODO—Seven Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) legislators tacitly urged kingmaker Shin Kanemaru to leave the governing party in the wake of his involvement in the Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin money scandal.

The group said Kanemaru as a politician should settle the involvement in the scandal, saying his resignation as party vice president is not sufficient.

They agreed to urge the party leadership to resolve the matter before the convening of an extraordinary Diet session, expected October 30.

None of the seven men—Seiichi Ota, Takeshi Iwaya, Taku Yamamoto, Koki Kobayashi, Shinichiro Hirata, Shokei Arai and Yoshiaki Harada—belongs to the largest LDP faction, which Kanemaru leads.

Kanemaru resigned as LDP vice president on August 28 after admitting he had received 500 million yen from Hiroyasu Watanabe, former president of the now-defunct Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin delivery company.

On September 28, the Tokyo Summary Court ordered Kanemaru to pay a 200,000 yen fine for receiving the 500 million yen in illicit political donations.

Civil Rights Suspension for Guilty Dietmen Suggested

OW1010042692 Tokyo KYODO in English 0405 GMT 10 Oct 92

[Text] Paris, Oct. 9 KYODO—Koshiro Ishida, chairman of Japan's opposition party Komeito, said here Friday the political funds control law should be revised to suspend convicted politicians' civil rights for about five years.

In Paris on a European visit, Ishida referred to ruling Liberal Democratic Party kingpin Shin Kanemaru's violation of the law for taking an illegal 500 million yen donation from a scandal-tainted company president.

The law bars a politician from receiving more than 1.5 million yen a year from an individual or corporation, but the maximum punishment for a violation is a 200,000 yen fine. Kanemaru paid such a fine last month after a summary indictment by prosecutors.

Ishida, head of Japan's second-largest opposition party, told a news conference Kanemaru bears a grave responsibility but did not mention whether he should give up his Diet seat to take the blame for his involvement in the scandal.

Hiroyasu Watanabe, former president of Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin Co., a now-defunct major trucking firm, is indicted on charges of aggravated breach of trust in the spreading money scandal.

Ishida only said, "it is necessary for him to take responsibility clearly."

Ishikawa Urges Miyazawa To Carry Out Reforms

OW0910080092 Tokyo KYODO in English 0743 GMT 9 Oct 92

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 9 KYODO—Japanese business leader Rokuro Ishikawa urged Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa on Friday to take the initiative in carrying out long-pending political reforms.

The chairman of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry made the appeal in connection with a sweeping political scandal involving ruling party kingpin Shin Kanemaru.

"Political reforms must be implemented as soon as possible to restore public trust in politics, and I would like to see Prime Minister Miyazawa live up to his public pledge to carry out political reforms," he told a news conference.

Ishikawa expressed hope that political reforms, including tighter regulations on political donations and revision of the electoral system, would be implemented step by step.

Ishikawa, who headed a recent economic mission to Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) members, said those countries expressed strong concerns the North American Free Trade Association may become an exclusive trade bloc.

He said he told political leaders that Japan should oppose such a trade bloc and refrain from joining it.

The mission returned home Wednesday from a two-week ASEAN tour.

Regional Party Leaders Discontented Over Scandal

OW1010110192 Tokyo KYODO in English 1012 GMT 10 Oct 92

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 10 KYODO—Prefectural chapter leaders of ruling and opposition parties expressed their discontent with political kingmaker Shin Kanemaru's stance on his involvement in a Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin money scandal and with the way the parties have handled the scandal, a KYODO News Service survey released Saturday [10 October] showed.

Secretary generals of six of the nation's 47 ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) prefectural branches—Aomori, Kanagawa, Nagano, Yamaguchi, Oita and Miyazaki—said former LDP Vice President Kanemaru should give up his Diet seat.

The secretary generals of the Miyagi, Fukui and Tokyo prefectural branches said Kanemaru should resign as head of the LDP's largest faction founded by former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita.

They said Kanemaru should resign because his alleged ties to gangsters have revealed. They added he should resign before opposition parties drive him into a corner.

They also said the public will not be satisfied with him stepping down from only the LDP vice presidency to assume responsibility for taking 500 million yen in illegal political donations from scandal-ridden Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin Co.

The secretary generals of branches in the prefectures of Iwate, Niigata and Yamanashi declined to comment on the matter. Kanemaru is from the Yamanashi constituency.

Some leaders of the LDP prefectural branches indirectly called for Kanemaru's resignation, saying he should "modestly" acknowledge the opinions of the public and voices within the party, the survey showed.

Others expressed anger toward the LDP headquarters, pointing out that regional branches always suffer from problems in the main office and that a scandal in the party is very "regrettable" when regional branches are trying to expand the party's strength.

The LDP central leadership earlier said that since Kanemaru had resigned as party vice president, he had already taken the blame for receiving the donations.

But as criticism mounts both from inside and outside the party, LDP Secretary General Tamisuke Watanuki promised Friday to announce the party's view on Kanemaru's responsibility before an extraordinary Diet session, expected to convene October 30.

Among the 47 prefectural branches of the nation's largest opposition Social Democratic Party (SDP), the KYODO survey found that 30 general secretaries think the SDP leaders are "weak-kneed" in tackling the Sagawa Kyubin scandal.

The SDP branches in Miyagi, Shizuoka, Hyogo, Yamaguchi and Nagasaki Prefectures said the party headquarters is slow in coping with the scandal.

Those in Hokkaido, Kanagawa, Ishikawa, Tottori and Fukuoka Prefectures called the party's inquiry into the scandal "wishy washy."

The 78-year-old Kanemaru resigned from the LDP vice presidency August 28 after admitting he received 500 million yen from the delivery firm.

The amount is more than that allowed by the Political Funds Control Law, which bars politicians from accepting more than 1.5 million yen from an individual or a corporation in a single year.

Last week, Kanemaru paid a 200,000 yen fine after receiving a summary indictment which allowed him not to be questioned or appear before trial.

80 Percent of Pollees Urge Kanemaru Resignation

OW1210124892 Tokyo KYODO in English 1232 GMT 12 Oct 92

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 12 KYODO—More than 80 percent of the respondents urged Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) don Shin Kanemaru to resign from the House of Representatives and withdraw from politics, a KYODO News Service poll showed Monday [12 October].

The KYODO telephone survey, conducted Saturday and Monday, also found that more than 90 percent of the respondents want prosecutors to continue investigating how Kanemaru spent the 500 million yen which he received from the Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin delivery firm.

The poll also said 77.8 percent want Kanemaru to be summoned for testimony as a sworn witness before the Diet.

According to the survey of 1,000 eligible voters nationwide—487 men and 513 women, 89.4 percent were not satisfied with Kanemaru's resignation as vice president of the governing party.

Kanemaru resigned as LDP vice president in late August after admitting he had received 500 million yen in illegal political contributions from the former president of Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin Co.

Nine in 10 of those dissatisfied respondents said Kanemaru should resign as a lawmaker.

Another 4.5 percent of those dissatisfied respondents said Kanemaru should step down as head of the most powerful faction in the LDP and 4.0 percent said he should leave the party.

Of all respondents, 80.5 percent said Kanemaru should resign his posts and withdraw from politics.

A total of 83.9 percent said Kanemaru and former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita should reveal the facts behind the suspected use of gangsters to halt right-wing harassment of Takeshita's 1987 campaign for LDP presidency and thus the premiership, and should take responsibility for the incident, the poll showed.

In the wake of this latest political scandal, LDP politicians and opposition legislators have been calling for political reform but 34.3 of the survey respondents expressed distrust of politicians, saying they could not get excited about reforms left up to politicians.

Among the concrete proposals for reforms, 30.9 percent called for reform of Japan's electoral system, in which legislators are almost required to maintain large political machines at home and burdened with expensive commitments to their constituents.

Another 18.2 percent called for openness in the flow of political funds and an optimistic 15.2 percent call on politicians to have "more morality."

Regarding the flow of political funds from former Tokyo Sagawa President Hiroyasu Watanabe to Kanemaru and perhaps others, 65.9 percent said the investigation should continue.

A total of 31.1 percent said it was "unavoidable" that the investigation into Kanemaru's political contributions had been halted after he submitted a letter admitting guilt, but they said the contents of the investigation should be reported to the Diet.

Kanemaru 'Forced Into a Corner' Over Scandal

OW1210131092 Tokyo KYODO in English 1248 GMT 12 Oct 92

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 12 KYODO—Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) kingmaker Shin Kanemaru was forced into a corner Monday [12 October] as a cabinet minister openly called for his ouster from parliament to take responsibility for his involvement in a major money scandal.

In a speech at a political gathering in Kobe, Construction Minister Taku Yamasaki, one of Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe's closest allies, said, "There is no other way for Mr. Kanemaru but to leave (the Diet)."

Business leader Gaishi Hiraiwa told a regular news conference Monday it is time for Kanemaru to make up his mind.

In recent weeks, Kanemaru has been the target of public outrage for his acceptance of 500 million yen from the now-defunct Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin Co. delivery firm.

Without being questioned by prosecutors, Kanemaru received a summary indictment September 28 for violating the Political Funds Control Law and paid a 200,000 yen fine, allowing him to avoid a trial. He resigned as LDP vice president in late August.

One of Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa's close associates, Yohei Kono, also urged Kanemaru on Monday to resign from the Diet, saying, "people in high places must act responsibly."

Politicians "must listen to popular voices" that Kanemaru was given privilege for not being questioned by prosecutors, Kono said.

Last week, a group of seven junior LDP Diet members launched a group urging the 78-year-old kingmaker to give up his Diet seat.

Construction Minister Yamasaki is the first cabinet minister to demand Kanemaru resign from the Diet.

Yamasaki, a senior member of the LDP's No. 4 faction led by Foreign Minister Watanabe, said Kanemaru needs to assume responsibility for causing much trouble through his involvement in the Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin scandal.

He asked why Kanemaru evaded being questioned by prosecutors. He said Kanemaru's deeds ran counter to the national sentiment and even violators of traffic rules must present themselves before authorities.

The construction minister also accused Social Democratic Party leader Makoto Tanabe of having corrupted the previously "healthy" No. 1 opposition party, alluding to Tanabe's friendship with Kanemaru.

Meanwhile, Chief Cabinet Secretary Koichi Kato avoided direct comments on Yamasaki's remarks and told reporters the government has no right to advise Kanemaru on quitting his Diet seat.

Kato said the parliamentary status of Diet members depends on their relationship with eligible voters in their constituencies.

Earlier in the day, the SDP's Tanabe called on his party to work for Kanemaru's resignation from the Diet.

Tanabe told a national policy meeting of his party the SDP should seek full clarification of Kanemaru's acceptance of the illegal donation as well as demanding he testify as a sworn witness in the Diet.

Offers to Quit Diet Seat

OW1210150392 Tokyo KYODO in English 1446 GMT 12 Oct 92

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 12 KYODO—Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) kingmaker Shin Kanemaru offered to quit his Diet seat last Friday [9 October] over his involvement in a major money scandal but was dissuaded by factional colleagues, several of his aides said Monday.

The aides quoted the 78-year-old kingpin as saying he would like to hold a press conference this week to announce his departure from parliament.

Former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, LDP Secretary General Tamisuke Watanuki, and senior faction members Seiroku Kajiyama and Keizo Obuchi rushed to Kanemaru's office near the Diet to urge him not to resign, the aides said.

Kanemaru faces growing calls within the LDP to give up his seat for accepting an illegal donation of 500 million yen from the former president of Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin Co.

In a speech Monday at a political gathering in Kobe, Construction Minister Taku Yamasaki, one of Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe's closest allies, said, "There is no other way for Mr. Kanemaru but to leave (the Diet)."

Business leader Gaishi Hiraiwa told a regular news conference the same day it is time for Kanemaru to make up his mind.

In recent weeks, Kanemaru has been the target of public outrage for his acceptance of 500 million yen from the now-defunct Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin Co. delivery firm.

Without being questioned by prosecutors, Kanemaru received a summary indictment September 28 for violating the Political Funds Control Law and paid a 200,000 yen fine, allowing him to avoid a trial. He resigned as LDP vice president in late August.

One of Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa's close associates, Yohei Kono, also urged Kanemaru on Monday to resign from the Diet, saying, "people in high places must act responsibly."

Politicians "must listen to popular voices" that Kanemaru was given privilege for not being questioned by prosecutors, Kono said.

Last week, a group of seven junior LDP Diet members launched a group urging the kingmaker to give up his Diet seat.

Construction Minister Yamasaki is the first cabinet minister to demand Kanemaru resign from the Diet.

Yamasaki, a senior member of the LDP's No. 4 faction led by Foreign Minister Watanabe, said Kanemaru needs to assume responsibility for causing much trouble through his involvement in the Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin scandal.

He asked why Kanemaru evaded being questioned by prosecutors. He said Kanemaru's deeds ran counter to the national sentiment and even violators of traffic rules must present themselves before authorities.

The construction minister also accused Social Democratic Party leader Makoto Tanabe of having corrupted the previously "healthy" No. 1 opposition party, alluding to Tanabe's friendship with Kanemaru.

Meanwhile, Chief Cabinet Secretary Koichi Kato avoided direct comments on Yamasaki's remarks and told reporters the government has no right to advise Kanemaru on quitting his Diet seat.

Kato said the parliamentary status of Diet members depends on their relationship with eligible voters in their constituencies.

Earlier in the day, the SDP's Tanabe called on his party to work for Kanemaru's resignation from the Diet.

Tanabe told a national policy meeting of his party the SDP should seek full clarification of Kanemaru's acceptance of the illegal donation as well as demanding he testify as a sworn witness in the Diet.

Takeshita Faction Leaders Move To 'Restore Calm'

OW1210050192 Tokyo KYODO in English 0425 GMT 12 Oct 92

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 12 KYODO—Two senior figures in the biggest faction of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) met Monday to discuss ways to restore calm in the wake of faction head Shin Kanemaru's involvement in the Sagawa Kyubin money scandal.

Details of the meeting between Ichiro Ozawa, former LDP secretary general, and Seiroku Kajiyama, chairman of the party's Diet Affairs Committee, were not immediately known.

The two men are regarded as rivals within the faction, named for its founder, former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita.

After their discussion, a meeting of the faction's executives decided to name former Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto and former party Secretary General Keizo Obuchi as deputy chairmen of the faction in a move to establish collective leadership, faction officials said.

Some faction members have accused Ozawa of acting on his own authority in handling issues arising from Kanemaru's involvement in the scandal.

A feud among leading figures in the faction intensified last week when Ozawa, its deputy leader, criticized Takeshita for lacking the perception to see that he himself would be threatened if Kanemaru fell.

Both Hashimoto and Obuchi are regarded as close associates of Takeshita.

Kanemaru paid a 200,000 yen fine on September 30 for receiving a political contribution of 500 million yen from Tokyo Sagawa Kyubun trucking company. He quit as LDP vice president over the affair in August.

Watanabe: Kanemaru Should Decide Political Fate

OW1310034892 Tokyo KYODO in English 0339 GMT 13 Oct 92

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 13 KYODO—Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe on Tuesday [13 October] said Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) kingmaker Shin Kanemaru "should decide on his own, regarding ethics" after his involvement in a major money scandal. Watanabe, who is head of the fourth largest LDP faction, downplayed reports that Construction Minister Taku Yamasaki, a senior faction member, told a political gathering on Monday that Kanemaru should quit his Diet seat.

Watanabe said Yamasaki explained to him on Monday evening that he had merely been explaining the views that existed in various circles concerning what Kanemaru should do to take responsibility for the incident. He said Yamasaki told him that the mass media, which was not even represented at the gathering, had taken the liberty of interpreting his remarks as an expression of his personal opinion on the matter.

Watanabe said it is his own personal philosophy that "no human is infallible" and the "one minus" should not negate a lifetime of achievements. He praised Kanemaru for "conscientiously" acknowledging in a timely manner that his office had accepted an illegal 500 million yen contribution from Sagawa Kyubin Co.

BOJ Governor Mieno Predicts 'Moderate' Recovery

OW0710112292 Tokyo KYODO in English 1024 GMT 7 Oct 92

[Text] Kyoto, Oct. 7 KYODO—Bank of Japan Governor Yasushi Mieno said Wednesday Japan's economy will recover at an extremely moderate pace but companies will likely clear their swollen inventories by year's end.

The central bank chief repeated his cautious views on monetary policy to local political and economic leaders at a Kyoto Bankers Association meeting, saying the bank will monitor the ongoing effects of the previous five cuts in the key lending rate.

Koichi Tsukamoto, chairman of the Kyoto Chamber of Commerce and Industry, urged the Bank of Japan to cut the discount rate again, calling for "flexible monetary policy" and citing "views that the economic recovery will be put off until next fiscal year."

Kyoto Governor Teiichi Aramaki urged Mieno to "be careful" regarding land policy, saying, "the fluctuation of land prices is most severe in Kyoto. It would be a problem if land prices were to shoot up again."

Without directly responding to those calls, Mieno said "the burdens of the strong economic growth after 1987" were appearing now.

"We cannot avoid the process of adjustment," he said, urging "everyone to overcome these tough times."

Official Opposes Floating Short Term T-Bills

OW0710125192 Tokyo KYODO in English 1127 GMT 7 Oct 92

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 7 KYODO—A senior Finance Ministry official rapped calls for the issuing of short-term debt-financing treasury bills Wednesday, saying such a measure would make it necessary to raise taxes in the future.

The official said if the government decides to float one-year debt-financing bills, it will become necessary to raise taxes the following year to redeem the bonds. "It's not so easy."

The official made the remarks in the light of comments made by a senior Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) official Tuesday, who supported the issuing of short-term debt-financing bills.

The ministry official said fiscal policy should be managed without issuing such government debt securities, regardless of their maturity period, as a "burden is a burden" whether or not the debt is long-term or short-term.

The chairman of the LDP's Executive Council, Koko Sato, on Wednesday also expressed opposition to floating debt-financing bonds in the next fiscal year.

He said it should be possible to formulate the fiscal 1993 budget without planning on issuing such bonds which would mean leaving debts to succeeding generations, he said.

Sato was also opposed to the possibility of tax reforms, currently being debated.

Some LDP officials have been calling for income tax cuts to boost sluggish personal consumption and raising the 3 percent consumption tax to make up for the ensuing tax revenue deficit.

Hiraiwa Urges Early Diet Passage of Extra Budget

OW0810050192 Tokyo KYODO in English 0419 GMT 8 Oct 92

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 8 KYODO—The chairman of the nation's most powerful business group called Thursday [8 October] for early Diet passage of a fiscal 1992 supplementary budget featuring a 10.7 trillion yen pump-priming package.

Gaishi Hiraiwa, chairman of Keidanren (the Federation of Economic Organizations), made the appeal when he met with Takeshi Noda, director general of the Economic Planning Agency, agency officials said.

"The economic package announced late August is the largest we can expect, so I want a supplementary budget to pass the Diet at an early date to have the package go into effect," Hiraiwa was quoted as saying.

Briefing Noda on a recent Keidanren survey of businesses, Hiraiwa called for a cut in corporate and income taxes, a review of the tax on land holdings, and an easing of monetary policy.

Noda pledged to make efforts to have the extra budget passed by the Diet as early as possible, but stopped short of making a clear answer to Hiraiwa's request for a tax cut, the officials said.

LDP Planner Urges More Government Economic Stimulus

OW0810080092 Tokyo KYODO in English 0700 GMT 8 Oct 92

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 8 KYODO—A senior ruling party official called Thursday for the government to launch a second economic stimulus package and issue deficit-covering bonds if necessary.

If the August 10.7 trillion yen package proves insufficient, "the government should take a second action," said Shizuka Kamei, vice chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party's Policy Affairs Research Council.

"For financial resources, it should appropriate more than enough funds, even at the cost of issuing government bonds to cover the deficit," Kamei said on a television program to be broadcast later.

Asked about the possibility of rekindling the speculative "bubble" economy with excessive pump-primping measures, he said various economic indicators suggest there is no danger of inflation at present.

Kamei also objected to an income tax cut since a tax revenue shortage of about 5 trillion yen is now expected for the current fiscal year ending next March.

Ozaki Says Fiscal Stimulus Package Implemented

OW0910105292 Tokyo KYODO in English 1008 GMT 9 Oct 92

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 9 KYODO—A top Finance Ministry official brushed aside Friday growing calls from the ruling Liberal Democratic Party for additional measures to boost the economy.

Mamoru Ozaki, vice finance minister, told a press conference that the effects of the fiscal stimulus package announced late August will soon start producing results.

"We are steadily implementing the measures (included in the package) and expecting their effects to make themselves felt," he said.

The government announced a fiscal stimulus package in late August which contains 10.7 trillion yen in fiscal spending to lift the weak economy.

Ozaki also said he is not concerned about the downturn of the yen against the dollar in the past few days.

"I don't think it is a wild fluctuation that requires some action," he said.

Opposition Parties, Rengo Agree To Seek Tax Cuts

OW0910052592 Tokyo KYODO in English 0432 GMT 9 Oct 92

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 9 KYODO—Japanese opposition parties and the nation's biggest labor union confederation agreed Friday to call on the government and the ruling Liberal Democratic Party to implement a 2 trillion yen cut in income tax and residential taxes.

The accord came at joint policy talks attended by senior members of the Social Democratic Party, Komeito, the Democratic Socialist Party, the United Social Democratic Party, and leaders of the Japanese trade union confederation (Rengo) and Diet members backed by the Rengo.

Rengo Secretary General Seigo Yamada urged the opposition parties to realize an economic package based on tax cuts at the extraordinary Diet session expected to convene later this month.

Yamada noted that according to Rengo estimates, income tax revenues have grown by more than 4 percent, while the average wage hike this year was only 1 percent. He said this amounted to an "abnormal" tax increase.

Ministry Wants 1 Trillion-Yen Cut in Defense Budget

OW1110041092 Tokyo KYODO in English 0346 GMT 11 Oct 92

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 11 KYODO—The government is considering slashing more than 500 billion yen from the 22.75 trillion yen defense program for fiscal years 1991 through 1995, the NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN reported Sunday.

Citing the change in the international situation after the dissolution of the Soviet Union, ministries are calling for a drastic review of the five-year defense buildup plan, with some seeking reductions of around 1 trillion yen, the business daily said.

Although the Defense Agency objects to a cut exceeding 500 billion yen, the Finance Ministry is believed to be demanding a reduction of 800 billion yen to over 1 trillion yen, it said.

The government has declared it will modify the program after three years if necessary.

However, Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa has expressed hope of considering earlier reviews of the defense plan due to dramatic international changes.

The agency has sought 4.71 trillion yen for its fiscal 1993 budget, up 3.6 percent over its initial budget for fiscal 1992 but the lowest increase since the government imposed a ceiling on budgetary requests in 1961.

The fiscal 1992 budget request was worked out in accordance with the five-year program, which started last year.

Defense outlays in the fiscal 1992 budget amount to 4.55 trillion yen out of the total general-account expenditure of 72.22 trillion yen.

North Korea

U.S.-South Security Meeting Increases Tension

SK0910131892 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1054 GMT 9 Oct 92

["Mean Act To Justify Increase of Tensions on Korean Peninsula"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang October 9 (KCNA)—The United States and the South Korean authorities, at the "annual Security Consultative Meeting" held in Washington on October 9, threatened that further preparatory measures would be taken for the "Team Spirit" exercises next year and the U.S. "nuclear umbrella" protection to South Korea will be continued till the North has accepted "North-South mutual nuclear inspection" and stopped "missile export," according to a radio report from Seoul.

The Korean people have been lashed into fury by the absurd allegation of the United States and the South Korean authorities to justify their step to resume the "Team Spirit" joint manoeuvres aimed at increasing tensions on the Korean peninsula.

The "North-South mutual nuclear inspection" is an expedient to deny the just demand of the North for an overall inspection of the U.S. nuclear weapons in South Korea and lay down a smokescreen around the U.S. nuclear weapons and nuclear bases in South Korea. And the so-called "missile export" is no more than a black propaganda to smear the image of the peaceloving Democratic People's Republic of Korea and isolate it in the international community.

The fact that the United States and the South Korean authorities are trying to justify their criminal decision to resume the "Team Spirit" with such a trite argument which cannot go down with anyone shows that they are bereft of reason, seeking only war with increasing frenzy.

All the more exasperating is that the United States is threatening that the "nuclear umbrella" for South Korea would not be removed unless the North comply with their demand.

The U.S. threat proves that its nuclear weapons exist in South Korea and that it has never backed down from its policy of turning South Korea into a nuclear base. This adds to the grave nature of the situation.

Facts vividly reveal why the United States and the South Korean authorities are so desperately opposed to the North's just call for an overall inspection of the U.S. nuclear weapons and bases in South Korea.

The United States and the South Korean authorities must stow away that gammon and discontinue the "Team Spirit" test nuclear war game that may disturb peace on the Korean peninsula and jeopardize the inter-Korean dialogue.

History will never pardon the criminal acts of those who impede peace and peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula.

Foreign Ministry Denounces U.S.-ROK 'Confab'

SK1210112892 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1042 GMT 12 Oct 92

[Text] Pyongyang October 12 (KCNA)—A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in a statement today branded the military confab between the United States and the South Korean authorities in Washington as an anachronistic one and warned that if they dare intend to stage the "Team Spirit" joint military manoeuvres again, they will be held fully responsible for the grave consequencies arising therefrom.

At the "14th South Korea-U.S. Military Committee session" and "24th South Korea-U.S. annual security meeting" the United States and the South Korean authorities, raising outcries over "suspicion of nuclear development" against the DPRK, "agreed in principle" to resume the "Team Spirit" next year, decided to "shelve" the second- stage reduction program of the U.S. forces in South Korea and discussed the issues of the U.S. "support" to the "efforts to increase the information capacity of the ROK Army" and of increasing South Korea's share of the cost of maintaining the U.S. troops in South Korea, next year above this year.

The statement says:

Through the recent military confab the United States revealed its intention to keep the atmosphere of the Cold War on the Korean Peninsula going against the universal situation. This fully shows that it, persistently clinging to the "policy of strength," attempts to disintegrate and stifle the socialist system of our republic by presenting a military threat to it and keep hold on South Korea as the stronghold for the execution of its Asian-Pacific strategy.

At a time when there is no ground to doubt the government of our Republic's will for denuclearization, the United States and the South Korean authorities raised the question of resuming the "Team Spirit," unjustifiably crying over the "suspicion of nuclear development" against the North, the statement says, and goes on:

Judging from the fact that the "Team Spirit" was suspended before an inspection of our area was started by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), it is all the more unjustifiable a claim to resume it at the moment when nuclear inspection is under way.

The United States and the South Korean authorities' scheme to resume the "Team Spirit" is a criminal act to intentionally create difficulties in the way of the implementation of the North-South agreement, put the brakes on the North-South relations and drive the North-South dialogue to a crisis. It is also a reckless act casting dark shadows on the DPRK-U.S. relations which are showing signs of improvement.

We cannot but take a serious note of the fact that the South Korean authorities had no sooner signed the agreement and promised denuclearization before the world than they were closeted with outside forces over a military action against us, their dialogue partner, and now are trying to keep the U.S. forces in South Korea at any cost, offering to bear a huge cost for their maintenance.

The recent military confab between the United States and the South Korean authorities is obviously an anachronistic one which is calling forth opposition and protests from the world people who love justice and peace.

The United States and the South Korean authorities must know that no military "threat" can frighten us.

They must look squarely at the trend of the situation and refrain from acts of keying up the tensions on the Korean peninsula and endangering the North-South dialogue again and must do things helpful to the implementation of the North-South agreement and joint declaration on denuclearization.

They must clearly realize that should they defiantly resume the aggressive, adventurous and reckless "Team Spirit" joint military exercises against the dialogue partner despite our warnings, they should be held wholly responsible for the grave consequences arising therefrom.

Statement Critical of Resuming 'Team Spirit'

SK1310032792 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1200 GMT 12 Oct 92

[Statement issued by the DPRK Foreign Ministry's spokesman on 12 October—read by announcer]

[Text] The United States and the South Korean authorities held the 14th South Korean-U.S. Military Committee Meeting and the 24th South Korean-U.S. Annual Security Consultative Meeting in Washington on 7-8 October. While talking about the so-called suspicion of our nuclear development, the U.S.-South Korean military authorities agreed in principle to resume the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise next year and decided to postpone the second-phase reduction program of the U.S. forces occupying in South Korea. They also discussed the issues of the U.S. support to the South Korean Army's efforts to increase the information capacity and the issue of South Korea's share of more expenses to maintain the U.S. troops in South Korea next year than this year.

This is an incoherent act from the standpoint of the collapse of the cold war, of the current trends going toward peace and arms reduction, and of the general situation going toward detente and reconciliation. This is an unreasonable measure not desired by all fellow countrymen in the North and the South as well as the American people. Worse still, this is a high-handed infringement on the agreement adopted and validated between the North and the South and on the Joint Statement on Denuclearization.

Through the recent military conference, the United States revealed its intention to maintain the cold war atmosphere on the Korean Peninsula. This is not in accordance with the universal situation. This fully shows that the United States persistently clings to the policy of strength; that it is attempting to break up and stifle the socialist system of our Republic by dealing a military threat to our Republic; and that it keeps hold on South Korea as the stronghold for the execution of its Asian-Pacific strategy.

For durable peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula, the government of our Republic has put forward many peace proposals, including the proposal for comprehensive disarmament and the proposal for phased disarmament. According to the proposals, the government of our Republic adopted the measure of unilaterally reducing the armed forces. The government of our Republic took a practical measure to realize the denuclearization on the Korean peninsula.

Our country has sincerely discharged the international duty required by the nuclear safeguard accord. The integrity of our government's nuclear policy on using the nuclear energy only for a peaceful purpose was already confirmed.

At a time when there is no ground to doubt the government of our Republic's will for denuclearization, the United States and the South Korean authorities raised the issue of resuming the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise under the pretext of the so-called suspicion of our nuclear development. Nothing can justify their plan to resume the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise.

Judging from the fact that the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise had been suspended before the International Atomic Energy agency conducted an inspection of us, it is all the more unjustifiable to resume the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise when nuclear inspection is being conducted.

As the result of the adoption and validation of the North-South agreement and the Joint Declaration on Denuclearization and as the result of the international trust in our peaceful nuclear energy plan, the situation of the Korean Peninsula has favorably developed. Thus, the resumption of the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise can only be construed as a premeditated maneuver to reverse the situation on the Korean Peninsula.

The world expresses deep apprehension to the unjust decision by the United States and the South Korean authorities to resume the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise, the nuclear war exercise.

The United States and the South Korean authorities are scheming to resume the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise. This is a criminal act to create artificial difficulties in the way of the implementing the North-South agreement, to put the brakes on the North-South relations, and to drive the North-South dialogue to a crisis. It is also a reckless act that casts darker shadows on the DPRK-U.S. relations which are showing signs of improvement.

We cannot but pay a serious attention to the fact that hardly had the South Korean authorities signed the agreement and promised denuclearization before the world when they plotted a military act against us, a dialogue partner, in collaboration with foreign forces. We cannot also but pay serious attention to the fact that the South Korean authorities are trying to keep the U.S. forces in South Korea by offering to share huge expenses for their maintenance.

On more than one occasion, we declared that the issue of peace and peaceful reunification of the country should be resolved by the independent strength of the nation without the intervention of any foreign forces.

Nonetheless, the South Korean authorities invariably plot a plan against us in collaboration with foreign forces and they plan to share more expenses to maintain the U.S. forces, a basic stumbling block to reunification. This clearly shows that they have no national independent spirit, to say nothing of the will to implement the points of agreement between the North and the South. The South Korean authorities should think over their impure act against us, which they are trying to conduct in collaboration with foreign forces.

The United States and the South Korean authorities should not forget the fact that past dialogues for peace and peaceful reunification between the North and the South were suspended because of the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise. They should not forget the fact that the dialogues were turned back to confrontation and distrust because of the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise.

The recent military conference between the United States and the South Korean authorities is obviously anachronistic. Their military conference arouses opposition and protests from the people of the world who love justice and peace.

The United States and the South Korean authorities must know that no military threat can frighten us. They must look squarely at the trend of the situation and refrain from the acts of aggravating the tensions on the Korean Peninsula and endangering the North-South dialogue again. They must do things helpful to the implementation of the North-South agreement and Joint Declaration on Denuclearization.

The United States and the South Korean authorities must clearly realize that if they defiantly resume the aggressive, adventurous, and reckless "Team Spirit" joint military exercises against the dialogue partner despite our warnings, they should be held wholly responsible for the grave consequences arising therefrom.

12 October 1992 Pyongyang

U.S.-South Security Meeting Termed 'Threatening'

SK1110104192 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0843 GMT 11 Oct 92

["U.S. and South Korean Authorities Should Not Stage 'Team Spirit' Joint Military Manoeuvres"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang October 11 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today charges that at "Military Committee" and "annual Security Council" meetings in Washington the U.S. and South Korean military bosses decided to resume from next year the "Team Spirit" joint military manoeuvres which were suspended this year.

They agreed to put off the "second stage reduction plan of the U.S. troops" stationed in South Korea and promptly deploy the "rapid deployment and deterrent combat power" if the crisis goes from bad to worse even before "emergency" on the Korean peninsula.

The paper in a signed article brands the military confab between the U.S. and South Korean rulers, which was held at the time when the North and the South promised not to fight against each other through the North-South agreement and the joint declaration on denuclearization and declared to the entire fellow countrymen and the world people that they would settle the peace and reunification question with the concerted efforts of the nation, as a rehash of the outmoded way of thinking of the cold war era and as a grave military challenge aggravating the tension of the Korean peninsula and threatening peace and its reunification.

The paper goes on:

It is a preposterous and far-fetched logic like a thief crying "stop thief " that the U.S. and South Korean authorities made a pretext of "suspicion about nuclear development" of the North in a bid to justify their criminal moves.

The danger of a nuclear war on the Korean Peninsula comes from South Korea which is officially recognized all over the world as a largest nuclear forward base of the United States in the Far East.

The stockpile of U.S. nuclear weapons at underground nuclear arsenals in South Korea was exposed by the builder. It was confirmed that U.S. nuclear submarines loaded with strategic and tactical nuclear weapons frequent the Chinhae Naval Base where facilities for their call have been set up.

What a burglary logic it is that they make a noise about "nuclear threat" from the North which has no nuclear weapons, while staging nuclear war exercises with the stockpile of nuclear weapons.

The result of the "annual Security Council" and "Military Committee" meetings between South Korea and the United States clearly shows once again that "peace" on the Korean peninsula propagandised by the United States is a lie and that they pursue a war against the North.

The U.S. and South Korean authorities, making much ado about non-existing "nuclear development" of the North, are attempting to deploy their naval and air forces in the Korean Peninsula and take the road of igniting a war at any time under the pretext that there is a sign of war possibility.

The U.S. and South Korean authorities should stop their dangerous military moves, withdraw the aggression troops from South Korea and discontinue the "Team Spirit" military manoeuvres in the next year.

ROK-U.S. Security Meeting Criticized

SK1310084592 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0029 GMT 11 Oct 92

[NODONG SINMUN 11 October commentary: "A Dangerous Military Conference Between the Aggressor and the Traitor"]

[Text] At the so-called military committee meeting and annual Security Consultative Meeting recently held in Washington, the United States and the South Korean puppet military leaders plotted a war against us.

According to reports, using the so-called nuclear issue as a pretext, the South Korean-U.S. military leaders decided to resume the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise next year, which was not held this year. They decided to postpone the second phase of withdrawal of the U.S. Forces occupying South Korea and to deploy the flexible deterrence option forces if a crisis escalates in South Korea, even before there is an emergency on the Korean peninsula. This is a very dangerous plan.

There is no longer a reason for the United States to station its forces of aggression in South Korea, to reinforce the armed forces there, and to hold war exercises.

Through the historic North-South agreement and the joint declaration on denuclearization, the North and the South affirmed that they should not fight each other. They declared to all fellow countrymen and the world that they should resolve the issues of peace and reunification through the united strength of the nation.

The South Korean people are demanding that the U.S. imperialists' forces of aggression be withdrawn from South Korea to achieve peace and reunification. Timed to coincide with this, at the military conference the United States and the South Korean rulers plotted and agreed to the perpetual presence of aggressive forces in South Korea and to the reinforcement of the armed forces. This is the revival of antiquated Cold War thought. Thus, this is a grave military challenge that aggravates tension on the Korean peninsula and threatens peace and reunification.

Worse still, they decided to resume the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise. This premeditated maneuver is intended to destroy reconciliation and dialogue between the North and the South.

The world clearly knew that the hardwon North-South dialogue was suspended and ruined because of previous "Team Spirit" joint military exercises. For this reason, we have repeatedly demanded that the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise, which is a preliminary nuclear test war for suddenly attacking our republic, be suspended so that the North-South high-level talks can make progress and achieve results.

Our demand and sincere efforts forced the United States and the South Korean authorities to stop the "Team Spirit" war exercise this year. However, the United States and the South Korean authorities decided to resume the "Team Spirit" war exercise using our nuclear issue as a pretext. This is an incoherent and far-fetched allegation.

As for the discontinuation of the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise, it had been discontinued before the International Atomic Energy Agency conducted nuclear inspections in our country. Today, when integrity and the validity of our nuclear policy have been proven, nothing can justify the resumption of the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise. The resumption of this exercise is nothing but a maneuver to prevent progress in reconciliation, cooperation, and exchanges between the North and the South and to ruin the dialogue again.

To justify their criminal maneuvers, the United States and the South Korean authorities use suspicion of the North's nuclear development as an excuse. This is really presumptuous, like a thief calling someone else a thief. In fact, this is a far-fetched allegation.

The danger on the Korean peninsula comes from South Korea, which the world has recognized as the largest U.S. forward nuclear base in the Far East. Some time ago, the United States announced that it had withdrawn all its nuclear weapons from South Korea, and the South Korean person in authority announced the absence of nuclear weapons in South Korea. However, no one believes their announcements.

Recently, the person in charge of constructing an underground nuclear depot revealed that U.S. nuclear weapons are concealed there. It has been confirmed that facilities for U.S. nuclear submarines have been established at the Chinhae Naval Base and that submarines loaded with strategic and tactical nuclear weapons continue to dock there.

Because U.S. nuclear weapons are deployed in South Korea, the South Korean rulers persistently object to overall inspection of U.S. nuclear weapons and nuclear bases in South Korea at the North-South talks. We cannot overlook the fact that the U.S. imperialists and South Korean authorities continue to hold the "Focus Lens" joint military exercise and northward nuclear attack exercises.

While they stockpile nuclear weapons and hold nuclear war rehearsals, they rave about the nuclear threat coming from us, who do not have nuclear weapons. What brigandish logic this is!

The result of the so-called South Korea-U.S. annual Security Consultative Meeting and military committee meeting clearly shows again that the peace on the Korean peninsula that the United States raves about is false and that what they seek is a war of northward invasion. Occupying South Korea and provoking a war, the United States brought incalculable disaster to the Korean people. Since the end of the war, the United States has continued to accelerate war preparations.

The United States schemes to continue its military presence in South Korea to wage a war of northward invasion. This is demonstrated by the fact that the United States has decided to deploy the rapid deployment flexible deterrence option forces in the event of a crisis situation on the Korean Peninsula. The so-called rapid deployment deterrence option is a new strategic concept aimed at building up and dispatching troops immediately if they locate signs of a war even during times of peace, rather than dispatching additional troops after a war breaks out.

Staging a commotion in connection with North's nonexistent nuclear development, the United States and the South Korean authorities are attempting to provoke a war by dispatching their Navy and Air Force to the Korean Peninsula at any time under the pretext that there are signs of war. The Security Consultative Meeting and the military committee meeting show that there is no change in the U.S. nuclear war strategy toward Korea and that it is being pushed ahead more openly.

The military conference was held at the same time the military fascist elements were amid an unprecedented crisis with the South Korean presidential election approaching. The United States and the South Korean authorities dream of the Democratic Liberal Party coming into power again, but the advance of the popular masses for the establishment of a democratic government forecasts the destruction of the fascist military elements.

The South Korean authorities, which are amid crisis, are fabricating shocking cases of stratagem one after another, such as the Kim Nak-chung resident spy case and the South Korean Workers Party of Korea case, in an attempt ride the crisis. We should not fail to note that the United States and the South Korean authorities attempted to create an environment advantageous to prolonging the colonial military fascist regime, by holding the military conference, aggravating North-South relations, and straining the situation on the Korean Peninsula.

By begging for the perpetual occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and by siding with the U.S. imperialists' nuclear war policy, the South Korean authorities have revealed that they have not the slightest will to respect and implement the documents of the North-South agreement. The South Korean authorities' filthy features have been clearly revealed again as an ugly and evil traitor and war servant who, in collusion with the aggression forces, confronts fellow countrymen and attempts to sustain its doomed fate by clinging more closely to the sleeve of outside forces.

Running counter to the consistent aspiration of the whole nation for peace and peaceful reunification of the country, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean rulers are attempting to aggravate the situation and again start a war on the Korean Peninsula. This will subject them to our people's strong denunciation. The United States and the South Korean authorities should stop the dangerous military action, have the aggression forces withdrawn from South Korea, and stop the "Team Spirit" adventure, which is like playing with fire.

If the United States and the South Korean authorities continue to follow the road of military adventure despite our repeated warnings, they will be held totally responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom.

Reaction to South's Missile Testing

SK0910130492 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1043 GMT 9 Oct 92

[Text] Pyongyang October 9 (KCNA)—The South Korean puppet army Thursday [8 October] held a "demonstration firing" of improved ground-to-air missile Hawk Pip-2 and the Mistral missile recently imported from France in the western sector of the front, a radio report from Seoul said.

The puppet air force chief of staff and army chief of staff and other brasshats supervised the "demonstration firing" on the spot, inciting an atmosphere of war against the North.

Although the inter-Korean agreement on nonagggession provides for phased disarmament and military confidence building, the South Korean bellicose elements, ignoring it, are upgrading means of war and importing weapons from abroad and even staging a "demonstration firing" of them in the frontline area, making a bluff.

This is a wanton violation of the inter-Korean agreement and an open provocation against the North.

The "demonstration missile firing" in the western sector of the front was timed to coincide with the measure for resuming the Team Spirit joint military maneuvers adopted at the military confab between the United States and the South Korean authorities in Washington. This makes the situation all the more grave.

This is not an accidental coincidence but shows that the United States and the South Korean authorities have opted to aggravate the tensions in a bid to save the colonial fascist ruling system from a serious crisis.

The criminal acts of the U.S. and the South Korean authorities against peace and peaceful reunification on the Korean peninsula invite stronger protests and denunciation from the Korean people and the world's peace-loving people.

Paper Demands Halt to South's Nuclear Development

SK1310064892 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0423 GMT 13 Oct 92

["MINJU CHOSON on South Korean Authorities' Nuclear Development"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang October 13 (KCNA)—Commenting on the South Korean authorities' moves for the development of nuclear weapons which were exposed by Peter Hayes, an Australian anti-nuke activist, a MINJU CHOSON analyst today demands a halt to these moves and an overall inspection of them.

The South Korean authorities' criminal moves to develop nuclear weapons are a crude violation of the North-South agreement and joint declaration on denuclearization, the news analyst says, and goes on:

The South Korean rulers have so far raised a hue and cry over the North's fictitious "development of nuclear weapons," trying to create the impression that there is no U.S. nuclear arms in South Korea through a "declaration on the absence of nuclear weapons." This is a shameless false propaganda to conceal their nuclear arms development.

Denouncing them for hindering the implementation of the North-South joint declaration on denuclearization in every way, violating the joint declaration and increasing the nuclear threat on the Korean peninsula, the news analyst stresses:

With no amount of despicable intrigues, however, can they conceal their grave nuclear war moves.

U.S. Nuclear Arms Withdrawal Called 'Sheer Lie'

SK1010101992 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0836 GMT 10 Oct 92

["NODONG SINMUN Demands Withdrawal of U.S. Nuclear Weapons From South Korea"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang October 10 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today, commenting on the recent report of the Swedish paper PROLETEREN that there are still many nuclear weapons at U.S. bases in South Korea, says that the U.S. authorities' "declaration on the withdrawal of nuclear weapons" is a sheer lie.

The news analyst says:

The nuclear problem on the Korean peninsula was caused by the introduction of nuclear weapons into South Korea by the United States and its threat is increasing with the passage of time.

The United States has brought more than 1,000 nuclear weapons of various types into South Korea.

It has been brought to light recently that U.S. secret nuclear arsenals were built in South Korea and U.S. nuclear submarines loaded with nuclear weapons frequent the Chinhae base.

Some time ago, an Australian anti-nuke activist exposed that South Korea had long since developed nuclear weapons.

South Korea is the largest nuclear arsenal of the United States in the Far East.

Ignoring this fact, the United States is slandering the DPRK over "nuclear development."

As the withdrawal of U.S. nuclear weapons turned out to be a sheer lie, it has been made clear why the United States has raised such shrill cries over the "nuclear development" of the DPRK and persistently opposed the DPRK-proposed overall inspection of the nuclear bases and weapons in South Korea.

Fearful that the U.S. nuclear weapons in South Korea and the South Korean authorities' development of nuclear weapons should be exposed, the United States has tried to keep them in obscurity and divert elsewhere the attention of world public circles.

If the nuclear threat is to be removed fundamentally on the Korean Peninsula, the U.S. nuclear weapons and bases must be totally withdrawn from South Korea and the South Korean authorities' development of nuclear weapons be stopped at once.

The DPRK-proposed overall inspection of them must be made at an early date.

'Destructive Weapons' in U.S. Defense Budget Cited

SK1110100892 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0818 GMT 11 Oct 92

["U.S. Imperialists Hell Bent on Production of New-Type Lethal Weapons"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang October 11 (KCNA)—U.S. Congress reportedly finalized the U.S. defense spendings for the fiscal 1993 at 254,000 million dollars recently.

In the "defense" budgetary compilation they endorsed a plan of organizing a flying group with 20 new-type B-2 stealth bombers and providing necessary fund for the production of four more planes of the kind to further supplement it. They also decided to squander more than 4,000 million dollars in preparing for the "star wars" and in developing an anti-tactical missile system.

This shows that the United States is increasing spendings on the development and production of latest-type destructive weapons still behind the curtain of the post-cold war era.

DPRK Official on 'Faked' Workers' Party Case

SK1210110692 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1035 GMT 12 Oct 92

[Text] Pyongyang October 12 (KCNA)—Pak Nam-chun, chairman of the North side to the North-South Political Subcommittee, sent a telephone message today to his South Korean counterpart Yi Tong-pok.

The South side unreasonably proposed to the North side to convene an "emergency meeting of the Political Subcommittee," when the South side faked up the "case of the Workers' Party of Korea in South Korea" and is trying its hardest to link it with the North, the message notes, and says:

The "case" is a drama full of lies and deception staged by your side, driven by its own need, and has nothing to do with the North.

It is self-evident that such "case" cannot be an item of discussion between the sides. It is contrary to common sense to call for an "emergency meeting of the Political Subcommittee" over this "case."

Your side's unreasonable proposal is a wanton violation of the agreement between the sides.

The annexed agreement for the implementation and observance of North-South reconciliation, which the premiers of the sides signed and declared effective to the nation at the eighth inter-Korean high-level talks, stipulates that in case one side raises the problem of "stop to destructive and subversive action," it shall be discussed at the Joint Reconciliation Committee, not at the Political Subcommittee.

Accordingly, your proposal for an "emergency meeting of the Political Subcommittee" over an issue which is beyond the authority of the Political Subcommittee is a violation of the agreement between the sides and a wrong act neglecting the elementary formalities.

We express deep regret at your side's rash act, regarding it as an insidious act laying a deliberate, new obstacle in the way of the development of the North-South relations.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I make it clear that the "case of the Workers' Party of Korea in South Korea" faked up by your side does not deserve discussion not only at the Political Subcommittee but also at the Joint Reconciliation Committee which is to be formed and operated in the future.

Reaction to Spy Case in South

SK1110144792 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0035 GMT 10 Oct 92

[NODONG SINMUN 10 October commentary: "A Self-Produced Self-Staged Drama by Anticommunist Fanatics"]

[Text] The South Korean military dictatorial force is desperately engaging in an anti-Republic smear campaign. For instance, the puppet Agency for National Security Planning [NSP] has recently fabricated and announced the results of an investigation of the so-called South Korean Workers Party of Korea [WPK] case. The NSP, in the so-called results of the investigation, said that we formed the South Korean WPK by mobilizing all the southern operation organizations for the purpose of realizing reunification by communizing the South by 1995 and that we controlled the anti-U.S. and anti-fascist movement behind the scenes by infiltrating agents in various sectors and strata of South Korea. To give credibility to its investigation data, the NSP used such high-sounding phrases as unmasking the South Korea-based WPK and extending the investigation into other regional party chapters. The NSP publicized that it confiscated various kinds of operational equipment, such as handguns with silencers, bullets, and a wireless radio. This NSP announcement does not deserve any consideration for a discussion of its truthfulness and credibility. It is nothing but an anti-Republic self-produced and self-staged drama fabricated in a secret underground room in Namsan, Seoul.

South Korea's NSP is the den of intelligence and machinations which can conduct, and has actually conducted, any machinations to inspire North-South confrontation and to suppress the patriotic democratic forces of South Korea. The NSP itself admitted this by saying, while fabricating the case, that it is true the people distrusted the NSP in the past because of its announcements of espionage investigations timed with the country's internal political unrest. It is common sense that this NSP can easily fabricate, whenever it thinks necessary, a nonexistent organization called the South Korean WPK, change anticommunist hooligans and fictitious figures into operatives dispatched to the South, and produce various kinds of operational equipment, such as a wireless radio.

One can well know that the case is a drama of stratagem clumsily made in a secret NSP room judging from the fact that in its investigation announcement, the NSP said that Hwang In-ho, so-called responsible secretary of the South Korean WPK central regional party chapter, secretly entered the North, received espionage education for six nights and seven days without any screening, and returned to South Korea and that the NSP is unable to disclose even the present occupation, address, age, and family background of the key figures involved in the case.

It is a habitual tactic of the South Korean authorities to fabricate a shocking case, thereby misleading the opinion at home and abroad, and tide over crises in their rule. Some time ago we predicted and called attention to the possibility of the Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] regime, which is in a serious crisis, fabricating some shocking case of stratagem to find a way out. Our prediction was very precise, as the South Korean authorities had the NSP, which recently staged the anticommunist farce of a so-called resident spy ring case, forge a very loud, shocking case of a so-called South Korean WPK case. This case of stratagem fabricated by the NSP is a product of the deepening crisis the DLP regime is facing, as was true in the previous cases.

In South Korea today, the advance of the students and people for reunification is intensifying every day. The movement for alliance with communism and alliance with the North is rapidly heightening among the people of various strata. With the presidential election, which will be held toward the end of the year, approaching, the struggle of the democratic forces is vigorously being waged to realize true democratic politics by bringing an end to the military dictatorial regime and by establishing a democratic coalition government [minju yollip chongbu]. Among the types of this struggle is the struggle calling for the election of the heads of the local autonomous administrative units within this year. On the other hand, the DLP is staggering in a crisis which it is unlikely to endure. The strife among the DLP factions continues, utterly fracturing the party. The DLP is in a shambles. To make matters worse, the corruption and election fraud and abuse of government authorities are being exposed in succession, completely ruining the DLP's prestige. Undoubtedly, the South Korean authorities had to resort to such shock therapy, as it did in the past, as to announce the investigation of the South Korean WPK case to tide over this crisis disadvantageous to the DLP's assumption of power again.

The South Korean rulers fabricated this incident and, thus, propagandized the North's nonexistent attempt to achieve reunification by communization. In this way, they tried to pour cold water over the South Korean people's earnest desire for reunification, which has grown since the North and South adopted the agreement; inspire an anti-North sentiment and a confrontational attitude; and suppress and annihilate South Korean people who believe in the chuche idea, homegrown communists, and the National Democratic Alliance of Korea, the National Council of University Student Representatives, and other independent democratic organizations by branding them as forces that try to overthrow the state under the North's instigation.

In its investigation announcement, the NSP stated, groundlessly, that we had given the democratic forces in South Korea instructions to support an opposition candidate in the upcoming presidential election in South Korea. We can know from this that the South Korean rulers tried to check the Democratic Party and other opposition parties by resorting to threats, blackmail, and suppression and have the DLP regain power at all costs.

All the facts show that the South Korean authorities have no will to implement the North-South agreement but are bent on stirring up an anticommunist confrontational commotion and, thus, to return North-South relations to the state of confrontation that prevailed before the adoption of the North-South agreement and to extend the military dictatorship. However, the South Korean authorities' attempt to escape from the crisis facing their rule by kicking an antinational fascist slander commotion is very foolish.

The South Korean people who aspire for North-South reconciliation and cooperation and peace in the country and its reunification will not forgive the rulers for viciously fabricating nonexistent evidence and frantically kicking up anti-Republic slander commotions and fascist suppression maneuvers to fulfill their dirty ambition to regain power. No force can block the South Korean people, who hope to achieve national reconciliation and unity and reunification through alliance with communism and the North.

The NSP has already detained approximately 60 people and placed numerous other people on the wanted list by linking them to this incident. If, as the NSP announced, these people believed in the great chuche idea, which the world admires, and waged an anti-U.S., antifascist struggle, this is righteous and not punishable.

The South Korean rulers must unconditionally release all the people they have arrested and detained for their involvement in the slander incident and stop stirring up anti-Republic slander commotions at once. They must also break up the NSP, the center of anticommunist slanders, and abolish the National Security Law, which hinders national reconciliation and unity and reunification, without delay.

SKNDF Calls Espionage Case 'Faked'

SK1010103992 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0828 GMT 10 Oct 92

[Text] Pyongyang October 10 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the South Korean National Democratic

Front [SKNDF] (Hanminjon) issued a statement on Oct. 7 branding the "case of the Workers' Party of Korea in South Korea" as the product of a premeditated plot of those in the grip of extreme uneasiness on the threshold of the "presidential elections" and bitterly denouncing them, Seoul-based radio Voice of National Salvation reported.

The statement says:

It has been a habitual method of the successive fascist groups of traitors to stage a cheap political drama and kick up a racket of anti-communist confrontation in a bid to save the situation each time the "government" crisis got worse in South Korea, a colony of the United States.

The false case this time is a malicious declaration of war predicting a wholesale repressive operation to put down the growing sentiments of people against the "Democratic Liberal Party [DLP]," destroy Hanminjon and the national democratic movement forces, and block the activities of opposition parties.

This is an unpardonable challenge to the patriotic people of all walks of life who are vigorously waging the anti-U.S., anti-fascist nation-saving struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification in the teeth of harsh suppression.

Those involved in the "case" faked up by the plot-breeding group of the "Security Planning Board" [SPB] are patriotic democrats who rose in the anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle according to their own judgement and decision, not under the "directives" from the North, and fought under the slogan of U.S. troop pullout, abolition of the "National Security Law," and national reunification.

They are incriminated as "spies" and are arrested en masse on the charge of having connection with the North. What a heinous anti-national crime it is.

The "case" clearly shows once again that the "SPB" is a plot-breeding group of shameless murderers who are accustomed to branding truth as falsity, justice as injustice, and patriotism as treason and wielding the blood-stained fascist club and the notorious "National Security Law" at random for the sake of dependence, fascism, and division, turning their back on the nation and the people.

The national democratic movement forces must heighten vigilance against the violent politics and plots of the military fascist group and more courageously wage the movement for independence, democracy, and reunification.

All the anti-"DLP" forces must take the initiative under the political situation surrounding the "presidential elections" and staunchly fight for the wholesale resignation of the present fascist cabinet, the disbandment of the "Security Planning Board," and the abolition of the "National Security Law" in order to build a democratic coalition government at any cost.

Social Democrats Say 'Anti-DPRK Case' Fabricated

SK0910132092 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1101 GMT 9 Oct 92

[Text] Pyongyang October 9 (KCNA)—The Central Committee [C.C.] of the Korean Social Democratic Party [KSDP] vehemently denounced the monstrous anti-DPRK case called "case of the Workers' Party of Korea in South Korea," considering that the South Korean authorities fabricated and published one more tricky case by employing the habitual method which they had applied each time they faced a political crisis, with a view to saving the situation turning unfavorable to them with the "presidential elections" around the corner.

A statement published by a spokesman for the C.C., the KSDP today says the South Korean puppet Security Planning Board (SPB) is seeking through the publication of investigation results to brand the struggle of broad strata of people in South Korea, the opposition camp and pro-reunification democratic forces in particular, for fair elections and democratic politics as "directed and wirepulled by the North."

The attempt of the "SPB" to link the Democratic Party and other opposition parties and dissident democratic organizations with the North by inventing the fiction of "North's instructions" is a sheer humbug, another malicious scheme to suppress the opposition parties, an attempt to directly interfere in the "elections" and a criminal act to stifle democracy.

The statement demands that the South Korean authorities promptly stop the groundless anti-DPRK smear campaign and release all those who have been illegally arrested on charges of involvement in the fictitious "case of the Workers' Party of Korea in South Korea" and immediately dissolve the "SPB," the headquarters of anti-communist plot-breeding and fascist repression.

No Tae-u's Actions Termed 'Political Drama'

SK1310080092 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0451 GMT 13 Oct 92

[Text] Pyongyang October 13 (KCNA)—No Tae-u "withdrew from the Democratic Liberal Party" and then fomed a new "cabinet" by replacing the "prime minister" and some top "ministers" of the administration with others and labelled it as a "neutral cabinet" allegedly for "fair presidential elections". This is nothing but a deceptive advertisement and a political drama designed to seize the initiative in the political situation surrounding "elections", says NODONG SINMUN today.

The analyst notes:

The "cabinet reshuffle" in South Korea is, by nature, a trite means of propping up the "regime" by allaying public opinion and bridging over the crisis each time the rulers are driven into a tight corner by serious political confusion.

No Tae-u who had been unwilling to form a neutral cabinet hurriedly made the "September 18 Declaration," committing himself to the "formation of a neutral cabinet to oversee the elections." This is another buffoonery to prolong power by appeasing the discontent and the anti-"DLP" struggle of the patriotic forces for the nation and democracy before it grew stronger and removing the political instability.

Though the South Korean ruler "withdrew from the party" and changed some top "ministers," there will be no significant change in the "elections".

The South Korean people and democratic forces have nothing to expect from the present rulers' "secession from the party" and the formation of a "neutral cabinet".

If the forthcoming "presidential elections" are to be held in a fair way, the "elections of chiefs of local autonomous bodies" must be held before the "presidential elections" and thus the local administrative officers planted by the "DLP regime" be replaced with others and foundations for the interference of power be destroyed from the lowest units and a nationwide neutral cabinet involving democratic figures representing dissident democratic forces make its appearance.

Confederal Republic Proposal Called 'Most Realistic'

SK1010103592 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0817 GMT 10 Oct 92

["Proposal for Founding Confederal State Is Fair Common Reunification Formula of Nation"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang October 10 (KCNA)—The proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK] is the most realistic and fair reunification formula common to the nation which makes it possible for the North and the South to achieve the reunification of the country without fighting each other or infringing upon each other's interests, says NODONG SINMUN in a by-lined article today.

The paper quotes the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as saying:

"We believe that the idea of establishing the DCRK is the fair common ground for national reunification which can serve as the basis of national agreement."

The paper further says:

To reunify the country by means of confederacy based on one nation, one state, two systems, and two governments is the great principle of defining the method of national reunification suited to the present situation in our country. Only the confederacy is the only way of achieving the reconciliation and reunification of the nation without fighting each other and infringing upon each other's interests because there exist different ideas and systems in the North and the South of our country and neither side would abandon its idea and system.

The proposal for founding the DCRK fairly takes the interests of the North and the South into consideration.

The proposal envisages the establishment of a unified government with the same numbers of the representatives of the North and the South and with an appropriate number of representatives of overseas Koreans, a government which will supervise the regional governments in the North and the South and affairs of the confederal state as a whole.

The unified government will discuss and decide on common matters related to the general interests of the country and the nation on the principle of equality in keeping with the desire of the whole nation for unity, collaboration and reunification, promote the work for a unified development of the country and the nation and the work for unity and collaboration between the North and the South in all fields.

And it will respect the social systems and administrative organs and the will of the political parties, groupings, and people of all strata in the North and the South and control the sides not to impose its will on the other.

The regional governments in the North and the South will enforce independent poicies within the scope that they conform to the interests and demands of the whole nation.

The interests of any class, stratum, and grouping in the North and the South will not be encroached upon in the confederal state.

Although the South Korean authorities promised the nation in the North-South agreement to achieve peace and reunification of the country with the internal efforts of the nation, they are trying to apply the absorption formula of other country to our country with the help of outside forces, persisting in solicitation diplomacy under the "northern policy." This is foolish dream and a rehashed version of the bankrupt scheme of "unification by prevailing over communism".

If the South Korean authorities are truly interested in the reunification of the country, they must unconditionally accept our proposal for reunifying the country by confederacy which fully meets the desires of the nation for the reunification, instead of bringing forward the unrealistic formula of "unification of the systems" or dreaming about "reunification by prevailing over communism" which cannot be realized.

Traveler Says Food Shortages Lead to Looting, Extortion

OW1310074092 Tokyo KYODO in English 0710 GMT 13 Oct 92

[Text] Beijing, Oct. 13 KYODO—Acute food shortages in North Korea have led to widespread civilian looting and cases of government officials extorting food from people, a Korea specialist said Tuesday.

The Ministry of Public Security in Pyongyang has posted notices in residential areas warning "severe punishment will be meted out to persons engaged in the illegal extortion of food," said the specialist who recently returned to Beijing from North Korea and asked not to be identified.

North Korean Embassy officials in Beijing last month vehemently denied reports of widespread looting. But the specialist quoted the government notices as mentioning "acts of plundering grain from state and collective warehouses."

The notices say "hostile elements who have slipped into the leadership" are committing extortion and that food coupons for rice, oil, flour, and noodles are often extorted under false pretexts, he said.

Corrupt officials offer to help citizens obtain spare parts, energy, fuel, metal, and cement in return for food coupons, the notices reportedly say.

Such officials extort food under the pretexts of "receiving guests, earning foreign currency for the country, providing rations for the military, and helping the state budget," the specialist quoted the government notices as saying.

All such illegal acts "are against the (Korean Workers) Party's requirements and are the manifestation of feudal bureaucracy," the notices reportedly say. "They are detrimental to the unity of the party and the masses and shake the nation's confidence in the authorities."

Offenders will be treated as elements hostile to socialism, arrested and tried on charges of misappropriation of property and abuse of power, the notices say, according to the specialist.

They will be severely punished regardless of their position, motives, or the amount of goods extorted, and their families will be deported to labor camps, he quoted the notices as saying.

Workers' Party Congratulates 14th CPC Congress

SK1210051692 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0457 GMT 12 Oct 92

["Congratulatory Message to 14th Congress of CPC"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang October 12 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] sent a congratulatory message Sunday to the 14th Congress of the Communist Party of China.

The message said that the 14th congress will sum up the achievements and experiences gained by the Chinese people in the work to build a modernized socialist power with Chinese characteristics under the leadership of the Communist Party of China in the period under review and open a brighter prospect before the struggle of the CPC and the Chinese people.

Noting that the CPC is a tested party with glorious revolutionary traditions and rich experiences in struggle, the message said that the CPC from the first days of its founding put an end to the history of the distress of the Chinese nation by leading the struggle of the Chinese people for freedom and liberation against domination and subjugation by imperialism and founded the People's Republic of China, the cradle of bliss of the Chinese people, and thus has created a proud history of a radical change of the socio-historic position of the Chinese people and the looks of China.

Today the CPC is making energetic efforts to achieve the stability and unity of the country, build socialism with Chinese characteristics and realize reunification of the country, the message said, and continued:

Pursuing a peaceful foreign policy, the CPC is developing the friendly and cooperative relations with peoples of different countries of the world and is greatly contributing to the cause of peace in Asia and the world.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people rejoice as over their own over the big successes registered by the Communist Party of China.

The WPK and the Korean people will, as in the past, so in the future, too, advance always with the CPC and the Chinese people in accomplishing the common cause of socialism and communism and set store by the traditional Korea-China friendship forged with blood in the common struggle against imperialism and continue to strengthen and develop it.

Former U.S. Secretary's Receipt of Award 'Folly'

SK1110101792 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0832 GMT 11 Oct 92

["Flattery of Those Seeking Patronage"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang October 11 (KCNA)—The South Korean chief executive "awarded" a "Seoul Peace Prize" to former U.S. Secretary of State Shultz in Seoul some time ago, a Seoul-based radio report said.

It is the height of folly that a "peace prize" was "instituted" in South Korea where more than 1,000 pieces of U.S. nuclear weapons are deployed. All the more ridiculous is that the "peace prize" was awarded to a former highly-placed U.S. Government official responsible for the heightened tensions on the Korean peninsula.

In his "congratulatory address" at the "prize-awarding" ceremony the South Korean chief executive said the recipient's "grateful" help would be "cherished long," thus fully revealing his nature of dependence upon outside forces as a pro-U.S. flunkeyist traitor. Further still, he let loose such an outburst as begging his master for stronger patronage.

The South Korean people will never tolerate the criminal attempts of the authorities to seek a way out in foreign patronage, continually rushing headlong along the road of dependence on outside forces.

KCNA Reviews 13 Oct Pyongyang Press

SK1310083992 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0438 GMT 13 Oct 92

[Text] Pyongyang October 13 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today reports that President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received messages from Suharto, president of the Republic of Indonesia, and 'Ali 'Abdallah Saleh, president of the Presidential Council of the Republic of Yemen, in reply to his message of greetings on the occasion of the 47th anniversary of the independence of Indonesia and the 30th anniversary of the victory of the September 26 revolution in Yemen.

Immortal classical works of the great leader President Kim Il-song were deeply studied in different countries, says the daily.

The daily rounds up voices of the world public highly praising President Kim Il-song as a genuine father of people.

Given in the daily is a message of greetings the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received from Yasir 'Arafat, president of the State of Palestine and chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, on the occasions of the 47th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea and the 12th anniversary of the publication of the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

Works of Comrade Kim Chong-il were deeply disseminated and studied in various countries, says the press.

An article of NODONG SINMUN says that under the loving care of Comrade Kim Chong-il a mountainous village in South Hamgyong Province has been converted into a model village good to live in.

Econews of the press includes reports about the construction of the Haeju Thermal Power Station and the project of introducing electric traction between Yonggwang and Sasu in South Hamgyong Province.

"To Build Independent Economy Based on Planned Development Is Our Party's Consistent Principle of Building Socialist Construction" is the title of an article of NODONG SINMUN.

The chairman of the Central Committee of the Burundi Party of Unity for National Progress paid a congratulatory visit to the DPRK Embassy on the occasion of the 47th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea, says the daily.

The daily gives an account of the 19th plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea.

Conspicuous in the press is a statement of a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the DPRK denouncing the war confab between the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities.

The proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo was actively supported in different countries, according to the press.

Seen in the press are statements of political and public organisations in the northern half of the republic denouncing the results of investigation into the "case of the Workers' Party of Korea in South Korea" announced by the puppet Security Planning Board of South Korea.

NODONG SINMUN in a commentary exposes the deceptive and reactionary nature of the "cabinet reshuffle" by No Tae-u with the advent of the "presidential elections".

MINJU CHOSON runs a commentary flailing the South Korean authorities for scheming to develop nuclear weapons.

The chairman of the North side to the North-South Political Subcommittee sent a telephone message to his counterpart of the South side in connection with the fact that the South side fabricated the "case of the Workers' Party of Korea in South Korea" and proposed to convene an "emergency meeting of the political subcommittee", says the press.

NODONG SINMUN comes out with articles exposing the crimes of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities in harassing peace on the Korean peninsula and introducing the working-class movement growing in South Korea.

The daily gives an account of a meeting held in Tokyo to hear the report on the activities of the forum of human rights of Koreans in Japan.

It is reported in the daily that the 14th Congress of the Communist Party of China opened, the president of the State of Palestine called for ensuring the rights of the Palestinian people and the vice-president of Indonesia called for an effective use of energy resources.

It informs the readers that at the UN General Assembly session the Cuban delegate denounced the United States for scheming to induce other countries to economic blockade against Cuba, Greenpeace champions of France called upon the government to cancel the plan for transport of plutonium to Japan and this transport plan of Japan was opposed in various countries.

The daily introduces achievements of Egyptian working people.

KCNA Review of 12 Oct NODONG SINMUN

SK1210113192 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0516 GMT 12 Oct 92

[Text] Pongyang October 12 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today carries a message of greetings sent by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, president of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea and founder-chairman of the Democratic Party of Equatorial Guinea, on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the independence of Equatorial Guinea.

Printed in the daily are messages of greetings to the great leader President Kim Il-song from party and state leaders of various countries on the occasion of the 47th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The daily gives an account of functions held in various countries on the occasion of the 47th founding anniversary of the WPK.

Carried in the daily is a message of greetings sent by the Central Committee of the WPK to the 14th congress of the Communist Party of China.

The daily reports that the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il sent thanks to Pak Yon-suk, a girl announcer of the factory to which Comrade Kim Yu-tong belongs, who has brought up two orphaned sisters. The daily carries news that Comrade Kim Chong-il received a letter of thanks from the general director of the TV staton "Tele Andia 23" of Ecuador. Also seen in the daily is a poem "Kim Chong- il, Guide of Socialism" written by a Congolese poet.

The daily introduces the Mangyongdae revolutionary school which has strengthened and developed into a seat of learning for the sons and daughters of martyrs and a reliable base of training hardcore reserves of our party and the revolution under the wise leadership and care of the great leader and the dear leader. The daily runs an editorial calling for deepening the ideological revolution to meet the requirements of the developing realities in which the socialist construction is progressing and an article titled "Philsophical Principle of Chuche Is Foundation of Our Party's Ideology and Theory".

Econews of the daily includes reports that the construction project of the monument to the victory of the fatherland liberation war is being pushed ahead at a fast speed in Yongyang on the 40th anniversary of the victory of the war and that thrashing is being stepped up at rural communities. Under the title "Triplet, Agricultural Agitators", the daily intrduces triplet agitators of the first workteam of the Sinan cooperative farm in Changdo County, Kangwon Province, who have energetically led farmers to implement the party's agricultural policy.

The daily carries an information on convening international conferences on the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula and wartime crimes of old Japan in the capital of Nepal.

Conveyed in the daily is what South Korean people said, fervently espousing the chuche idea.

Appearing in the daily is a statement of a spokesman for the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party denouncing the "case of the Workers' Party of Korea in South Korea," an anti-DPRK smear case fabricated by the South Korean authorities.

South Korean news of the daily includes reports about the mounting anti-U.S. struggle of workers.

A monthly meeting was held in New Delhi in support of the proposal for founding the democratic confederal republic of Koryo, says the daily.

It is reported in the daily that the 9th plenary session of the 13th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and a meeting of councils of heads of state and government of the Commonwealth of Independent States were held, the Mozambican president called for striving for peace in the country and the European Community denounced the U.S. bill on trade blockade against Cuba.

The daily observes the 24th anniversary of the independence of Equatorial Guinea.

An article of the daily says that Chinhae port of South Korea has been used as a launching base and operational base of U.S. nuclear-powered submarines.

Vice Chairman of Japan's Dietmen's League Interviewed

SK0910061292 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0543 GMT 9 Oct 92

[Text] Pyongyang October 9 (KCNA)—Kogen Nosaka, Social-Democratic member of the House of Representatives of Japan and vice chairman of the Dietmen's league for the promotion of Japan-Korea friendship, in a press interview here said the talks for the normalization of diplomatic relations between Japan and the DPRK could not be held successfully because the Japanese Government failed to maintain the independent stand, studying others' faces, and dragged on time, imposing unreasonable preconditions at the talks.

If diplomatic relations are to be normalized between Japan and the DPRK, the Japanese Government must deeply repent of the past crimes committed against the Korean people and make adequate compensations, he said, and went on:

Japan had inflicted immeasurable misfortunes and hardships upon the people for more than 40 years after reducing Korea to a colony.

The Japanese Government, however, is turning its back on the compensation question, while voicing apology for the past.

The Japanese Government must clearly liquidate its past and certainly realize the normalization of diplomatic relations between Japan and the DPRK as desired by the peoples of the two countries, instead of unreasonably demanding evidences.

The question of compensations for the postwar years should also be solved in keeping with the expectations of the Korean people, Kogen Nosaka said, adding that a vigorous campaign for the normalization of diplomatic relations between Japan and the DPRK and compensations would be launched within the diet, too.

Workers Party Secretary Meets Japanese Social Democrats

SK0810231792 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1036 GMT 8 Oct 92

[Text] Pyongyang October 8 (KCNA)—Kim Yong-sun, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, today met and had a friendly conversation with the visiting delegation of the committee for measures on the Korean affairs of the Japan Social-Democratic party headed by social-democratic member of the House of Representatives Noboru Baba, vice-chairman of the committee.

Kim Yong-nam Returns From UN General Assembly

SK0910133492 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1050 GMT 9 Oct 92

[Text] Pyongyang October 9 (KCNA)—The DPRK delegation headed by Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam returned here today after participating in the 47th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

It was met at the airport by First Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Kang Sok-chu, other officials concerned and representative of the UNDP [UN Development Program] to Korea Henning Karcher.

Kim Il-song Receives Messages From Foreign Party Leaders

SK0910065292 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0509 GMT 9 Oct 92

[Text] Pyongyang October 9 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song received messages of greetings from Peter Passad, general secretary of the United Force of Guyana, Orlando Franklin Vanamson, chairman of the National Democratic Party of Surinam, and Herbert Harris Wycliffe Morton, chairman of the St. Kitts-Nevis Labour Party, on the occasion of the 47th founding anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK].

They appreciated the great successes the WPK has registered in building a free and independent society of justice by applying the chuche idea under the wise guidance of President Kim Il-song.

They wished President Kim Il-song good health and long life.

Kim Il-song Sends Greetings to Heads of State

SK0910152992 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 9 Oct 92

[Text] Pyongyang October 9 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee [C.C.] of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent greetings to foreign party and state leaders in reply to their messages of greetings on the 44th founding anniversary of the DPRK.

The reply messages were sent to Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the C.C., the Communist Party of China, Yang Shangkun, president of the People's Republic of China, and Wan Li, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the PRC; Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the C.C., the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State and president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba; Kaysone Phomvihane, chairman of the C.C., the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic; His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, head of state of Cambodia and president of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia; Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev, king of Nepal; Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, president of the Republic of Maldives; Punsalmaagiyn Ochirbat, president of the State of Mongolia; Ranasinghe Premadasa, president of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka; Phumiphon Abunyadet, king of Thailand; Ghulam Ishaq Khan, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan; George Vassiliou, president of the Republic of Cyprus; Borhandoddin Rabbani, president and chairman of the Command Council of the Islamic State of Afghanistan; Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran; Shankar Dayal Sharma, president of the Republic of India; Suharto, president of the Republic of Indonesia; Ilyas al-Hirawi, president of the Republic of Lebanon; Hassan the Second, king of Morocco; Maaouiya Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya, president of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania; Mohamed Abdelaziz, president of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic and secretary general of the Polisario Front; 'Umar Hasan Ahmad al-Bashir, president of the Command Council of the Sudanese National Salvation Revolution; Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Arab Republic of Syria; Amir Jabir al-Ahmad al-jabir al-Sabah of sheikdom of Kuwait; Yasir 'Arafat, president of the state of Palestine and chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO); Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, president of the Republic of Tunisia; Ali Kafi, president of High State Committee of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic; Sultan Qabus Bin-Sa'id al Sa'id of the Sultanate of Oman; Husayn Bin-Talal, acting king of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan; Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt; 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Republic of Yemen; Jerry John Rawlings, head of state and chairman of the Provisional National Defence Council of the Republic of Ghana; Lansana Conte, president and head of state of the Republic of Guinea; Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar; Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda, president of the Republic of Malawi; Cassam Uteem, president of the Republic of Mauritius; Antonio Manuel Mascarenhas Gomes Monteiro, president of the Republic of Cape Verde; Miguel Zrovoada, president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe; Abdou Diouf, president of the Republic of Senegal; France Albert Rene, president of the Republic of Seychelles; Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, president of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea and founder-chairman of the Democratic Party of Equatorial Guinea; Ali Hassan Mwinyi, president of the United Republic of Tanzania; Said Mohamed Jaffar, president of the Federal Islamic Republic of Comoros; Felix Houphouet-Boigny, president of the Republic of the Cote d'Ivoire; Pascal Lissouba, president and head of state of the Republic of the Congo; Gnassingbe Eyadema, president of the Republic of Togo; H. Desmond Hoyte, president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana; Nicholas Brathwaite, prime minister of Grenada; Violeta Barrios de Chamorro, president of the Republic of Nicaragua; Mary Eugenia Charles, prime minister of the Commonwealth of Dominica; Carlos Salinas de Gortari, president of the United States of Mexico; Erskine Sandiford, prime minister of Barbados; Clifford Daring, governor-general of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas; Carlos Andres Perez, president of the Republic of Venezuela; George Price, prime minister of Belize; Percival J. Patterson, prime minister of Jamaica; Noor Hassanali, president of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago; Alberto Fujimori Fujimori, president of the Republic of Peru; John George Melvin Compton, prime minister of Saint Lucia; James Fitz Allen Mitchell, prime minister of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Vere Cornwall Bird, prime minister of Antigua and Barbuda; Harald the Fifth, king of Norway; Margrethe the Second, queen of Denmark; Ion Iliescu, president of Romania; Vincent Tabone, president of the Republic of Malta; Zhelyu Zhelev, president of the Republic of Bulgaria; Rene Felber, president of the Swiss Confederation; Carl Gustaf, king of Sweden; Milan Kucan, president of the Presidency of the Republic of Slovenia; Franjo Tudjman, president of the Republic of Croatia; Nursultan A. Nazarbayev, president of the Republic of Kazakhstan; Mario Soares, president of the Portuguese Republic; Lech Walesa, president of the Polish Republic; Sali Berisha, president of the Republic of Albania; Thomas Klestil, federal president of the Republic of Austria; Leonid Kravchuk, president of the Ukraine; and Dobrica Cosic, president of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

President Kim Il-song returned a salute to Russian President B. Yeltsin.

In the reply messages President Kim Il-song expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the DPRK and above countries and between the Korean people and their peoples would be further strengthened and developed.

Kim Il-song Receives Tunisian Envoy's Credentials

SK0910145292 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1052 GMT 9 Oct 92

[Text] Pyongyang October 9 (KCNA)—New Tunisian Ambassador e.p. to Korea Mohamed Habib Kaabachi presented his credentials to President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea today.

Present on the occasion was First Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Kang Sok-chu.

After receiving the credentials, President Kim Il-song had a conversation with the ambassador.

Kim Yong-sun Meets Palestinian Envoy, Japanese Group

SK0910144492 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1051 GMT 9 Oct 92

[Text] Pyongyang October 9 (KCNA)—Kim Yong-sun, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, today met and had conversations respectively with Palestinian ambassador to Korea Ibrahim Muhammad and with Yoshiyuki Oe, chairman of the S.B.B. Ltd, Japan and his party.

Kim Yong-nam Receives U.S. Asia Society Delegation

SK0910144592 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1048 GMT 9 Oct 92

[Text] Pyongyang October 9 (KCNA)—Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam met and had a friendly talk at the Mansudae Assembly Hall today with the delegation of the Asia Society of the United States led by Robert Scalapino, its director and honorary professor of California University.

Cuban Military Attache Visits Party Founding Museum

SK0910061792 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0528 GMT 9 Oct 92

[Text] Pyongyang October 9 (KCNA)—Military attaches of foreign embassies in Pyongyang visited the party founding museum Thursday on the occasion of the 47th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea (October 10, 1945).

Military attache of the Cuban Embassy Emilio Morales Ssegui, doyen of the military attaches corps, said that through his study of the reminiscences of respected Comrade Kim Il-song and visit to the museum he could understand.

South Korean Businessmen Tour Pyongyang Area, Depart

SK0910133692 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1106 GMT 9 Oct 92

[Text] Pyongyang October 9 (KCNA)—South Korean businessmen left Pyongyang today by car after visiting in the northern half of the country.

Staying here, they visited the West Sea barrage and went round the Mangyongdae School Children's Palace and saw a performance given by the art circle members of the palace.

They also visited some industrial establishments in Pyongyang and local areas.

Meeting Celebrates Uganda's National Day

SK0910054392 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0512 GMT 9 Oct 92

[Text] Pyongyang October 9 (KCNA)—A meeting was held here Thursday under the co-sponsorship of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Korea-Uganda Friendship Association on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the national day of the Republic of Uganda.

Present there were Chong Chun-ki, chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, Yi Chol-sin, vice chairman of the committee and vice chairman of the Korea-Uganda Friendship Association, officials concerned and working people in the city.

A speech was made at the meeting and a congratulatory message to the Ugandan president adopted.

At the end of the meeting, the participants saw the Korean documentary film "Korean Visit of His Excellency Yoweri Museveni, President of the Republic of Uganda and Chairman of the National Resistance Movement".

Dailies Dedicate Articles to Uganda

SK0910141692 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 9 Oct 92

[Text] Pyongyang October 9 (KCNA)—Papers here today dedicate articles to the 30th anniversary of the independence of Uganda.

In a bylined article NODONG SINMUN notes that a radical change has taken place in the political and social life of the Ugandan people after the independence.

They are making efforts in every way to achieve the stability and development of the country and develop the national economy, the article says, and continues:

There were temporary difficulties, but the people's desire for reconciliation and unity helped overcome them.

Tranquility is reigning throughout the country and people of all strata have turned out in the building of a new society.

Pursuing a non-aligned foreign policy, Uganda is strengthening friendship and cooperation with many countries in Africa and the rest of the world.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the progress made in the building of a new society in Uganda.

They warmly congratulate the Ugandan people on the day of independence and sincerely wish them greater achievements in their future endeavours.

In a bylined article, MINJU CHOSON stresses that the Korean people will make every effort to strengthen and develop friendly and cooperative relations with the Ugandan people.

Pak Song-chol Attends Steel Works Anniversary Meeting

SK0910061892 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0521 GMT 9 Oct 92

[Text] Pyongyang October 9 (KCNA)—A meeting of Pyongyang working people was held Thursday in front of the Monument of Poem at the Mangyongdae fork to commemorate the lapse of 47 years since the great leader President Kim Il-song visited the workers of the Kangson steel works, passing by his old home in Mangyongdae within a stone's throw after his triumphal return to the homeland.

The Mangyongdae fork is the place where President Kim Il-song stopped the car for a while and got off to look toward his old home in Mangyongade on his way to the Kangson steel works where he was to meet the workers for the building of a new motherland on October 9, 1945.

At the meeting the speakers said that the Mangyongdae fork is a significant spot of history linked with the "1,000-ri journey for learning" and "1,000-ri journey for liberation" and a spot of revolution associated with the noble intention of the respected leader President Kim Il-song who has been devoting his life to the endless prosperity and development of the country and boundless happiness of the nation.

Noting that the road of revolution through which the respected leader called on the workers of the Kangson steel works first, passing by the Mangyongdae fork, is being successfully extended by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il today, they said that the country is prospering and the unbounded happiness of the people is flowering through the on-the-spot guidance of the dear leader to every nook and corner of the country.

Today our people are faced with a honorable task to adhere to the revolutionary principle in socialist construction and further display the advantages of our-style socialism centred on the popular masses by stepping up revolution and construction more vigorously, they said.

They called upon all the working people to effect a great revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction by dynamically promoting the three revolutions, ideological, technical, and cultural.

The meeting was attended by Politburo member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice President Pak Song-chol and other senior officials and working people in the city.

Educators Summarize Educational Achievements

SK0910144792 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 9 Oct 92

[Text] Pyongyang October 9 (KCNA)—The national meeting of educators held some time ago proudly summed up the achievements made in the course of bringing up 1.6 million intellectuals.

Korea which began education with an anti-illiteracy campaign following her liberation has now set it as the general task of the cultural revolution to assimilate the whole of society to intelligentsia.

This is a brilliant fruition of the chuche-based educational policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the superior socialist education system.

A large number of universities and colleges have mushroomed in Korea which did not have a single university since Kim Il-song University, the first people's university, was founded in 1946.

More than 130 universities and colleges have been built since the great "Theses on Socialist Education" was published on September 5, 1977.

In this period, arrangements for upgrading the existing high and special schools into colleges were promoted successfully in order to readjust and complete the technical education system.

As a result, 24 colleges were opened all at once in October 1984, and 16 others were founded in 1985. The number of the nation's universities and colleges has reached more than 280.

Not only higher educational institutions have increased in number but departments and courses increased along with new subjects of study, which have broadened the scope of training of technicians and experts.

The training of native cadres has been further promoted with the establishment of an orderly study-while-on-the-job educational system and appearance of many factory, farm and fishermen's colleges in major industrial zones, rural and fishing villages.

The 1.6 million intellectuals are now playing a great role in the development of sciences of the country, admirably managing state economic organs, scientific and cultural institutions, modern factories and enterprises, cooperative farms, etc.

Recently Produced Children's Films, Cartoons Noted

SK0910001592 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2156 GMT 8 Oct 92

[Text] Pyongyang October 8 (KCNA)—The Korean scientific and educational film studio recently produced the juvenile film "Penguin From the South Pole," a sequel of the multi-part juvenile film "Clever Racoon Dog" popular among children worldwide. The newly produced film shows how obstacles laid by the bear lacking in knowledge of natural science on the threshold of ice olympics are overcome by the extraordinary wisdom of the racoon dog.

All the juvenile films of Korea serve as an important means of education and a close friend in that they foster patriotism and bravery among children and give them a correct understanding of good and evil and a wide knowledge of natural science.

"Clever Racoon Dog" with 40 parts produced so far and the scissored-paper film "Emergency on the Pine-Tree Hill" give the children a rich knowledge of natural science by nursery tale-style, illusionary method suited to their age and psychology.

The animated cartoon "Kaetong-i," the scissored-paper film "Iron Axe and Gold Axe," the puppet film "Gold Ingot and Corn Cake" and other films educate children to strongly aspire after justice and beauty.

"Boy General" (parts 1-31) on the wisdom and courage of a boy general who fights foreign aggressors and "Tale of Three Beasts" satirizing the wolf, fox, and lynx becoming sworn brothers and other animated cartoons are adapted from fairy tales, fables, and legends. Juvenile film art of Korea has been developed on to a new higher stage by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

He propounded a unique theory of producing juvenile films on the aspiration for justice, positivity, patriotism, bravery and other themes when they were mainly inclined to amusement and satire. He said juvenile films should be made interesting like fairy tales and fables and should give children comprehensive knowledge.

Under his meticulous guidance, a powerful creative group consisting of hundreds of artists was formed and a solid material and technical foundation laid.

Juvenile films produced by the group have caused a great sensation in many countries.

Typical of them are the animated cartoon "Children Who Defeated Robbers" which won the gold "Torch" prize, the highest prize, at the first Pyongyang Film Festival of Nonaligned and Other Developing Countries and the animated cartoon "The Winged Steed" and the scissored-paper film "Ants Rolling a Melon" which won festival prizes at the world festival of animated cartoon held in Varna, Bulgaria.

The creative group has a team engaged in co-production with foreign countries. Many interesting films have so far been co-produced.

The full-length animatex cartoon "Gandahar" and the animated cartoon "Pif et Hercule" consisting of 130 parts produced jointly with France have won the first prize and the highest prize at festivals.

The films are very popular among children at home and abroad as they have broken a new ground in fine arts, direction and shooting.

Kim Chong-il, Officials Attend Revolutionary Opera

SK0910084292 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0530 GMT 9 Oct 92

[Text] Pyongyang October 9 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee [C.C.] of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and supreme commander of the Korean People's Army [KPA], saw a performance of the revolutionary opera "A True Daughter of the Party" given by the artistes of the Korean People's Army song and dance ensemble at the February 8 House of Culture on October 8.

Also seeing the performance were O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the WPK and minister of People's Armed Forces; Choe Kwang, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the WPK and chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army; Kye Ung-tae, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the C.C., the WPK; Yun Ki-pok and Kim Yong-sun, members and secretaries of the C.C., WPK; leading officials of the party Central Committee and the Ministry of People's Armed Forces, party officials of central organs and in Pyongyang Muncipality and men of culture and art and the press.

The revolutionary opera "A True Daughter of the Party" was created and completed in the early 1970's under the wise direction and energetic guidance of the party and has since greatly contributed to educating the party members and working people and the People's Army soldiers in a revolutionary, militant way as a grand monumental masterpiece worthy of special record in the nation's history of culture and art. It is still now making an active contribution to revolutionary education as a precious political pabulum in encouraging all the people and People's Army soldiers who are vigorously struggling for the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause of chuche to brilliant feats.

The creative workers and artistes of the KPA song and dance ensemble successfully reproduced the revolutionary opera with new actors and actresses in a short span of time to carry out the task set out by comrade supreme commander in may and put it on stage again.

Through the performance they impressively showed the noble spiritual world of the People's Army soldiers who unhesitatingly lay down their lives for the socialist motherland which is more precious than their lives, believing in and following only the party and the leader in any adversity.

After seeing the performance Comrade Kim Chong-il noted with deep satisfaction that the creative workers and artistes of the ensemble represented the opera on a high level in compliance with the requirements of the masterpiece, and extended thanks to them.

He noted that much water has flowed under the bridge since the revolutionary opera "A True Daughter of the Party" was created, but it is still displaying a great vitality for the profoundness of its theme and idea and for its great cognitive and educational significance and it would remain a valuable political pabulum of revolution for ever.

The revolutionary opera "A True Daughter of the Party" which serves our people and People's Army soldiers as their intimate companion and a true textbook of life is a treasure of our party and of the country, he said, instructing that the opera should be performed in the future, too, to make an active contribution to the revolutionary education and class education of the party members and other working people.

Pointing out that the People's Army today is united with one mind as ranks of soldiers who cherish intense loyalty to the party and the leader like the heroine of the revolutionary opera and is burning with a single desire to creditably guarantee the party's cause with arms, Comrade Kim Chong-il taught that the People's Army song and dance ensemble should create more stage works of high ideological and artistic plane showing such noble political and ideological traits of the KPA and its invincible might.

Saying the KPA song and dance ensemble, a revolutionary and militant unit of artistes, should widely conduct art activities, true to its mission and duty, to educate the people's army soldiers to be revolutionary soldiers intensely loyal to the party and the revolution, to the country and the people, he set forth concrete tasks to this end.

He posed for a photograph with the creative staff of the revolutionary opera.

Kim Chong-il, Officials Attend KPA Art Show

SK0910100592 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0548 GMT 9 Oct 92

[Text] Pyongyang October 9 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee [C.C.] of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and supreme commander of the Korean People's Army [KPA], saw the 10th Korean People's Army art show on October 8.

He was accompanied by O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the WPK and minister of People's Armed Forces; Choe Kwang, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the WPK and chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army; Kye Ung-tae, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the C.C., the WPK; Yun Ki-pok and Kim Yong-son, members and secretaries of the C.C., the WPK; generals of the KPA and officials concerned.

On display there were many paintings, including Korean paintings and oils and sculptures and craft products created by artists of the people's army, officers and men of different KPA units, fatherland liberation war veterans, and families of KPA officers.

The art exhibits well showed the People's Army soldiers' high pride and honour in holding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem as generalissimo of the republic and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il as the supreme commander of our revolutionary Armed Forces and the noble ideological and mental world and revolutionary and militant life of the soldiers who, deeply conscious of their high honour and mission as defenders of the party and the revolution, are reliably safeguarding the revolutionary cause of chuche with arms and performing imperishable feats for the country and the people.

Seeing the exhibits, Comrade Kim Chong-il expressed deep satisfaction over the works of art of diverse themes with revolutionary and militant contents which had been created by People's Army soldiers successfully on a high ideological and artistic plane. He extended thanks to the creative workers who had produced the excellent works by fully displaying intense loyalty to the party and the leader, creative enthusiasm and artistic talent.

Saying it is a very good thing that not only professional artists but many soldiers are taking an active part in the creation of works of art, producing admirable works of high ideological and artistic value, he noted that this furnishes a clear proof of the validity and vitality of the party's policy of popularizing art creation.

Noting that revolutionary works of art are of weighty significance in the ideological education of soldiers, he set out important tasks arising in producing revolutionary and militant works of art in larger numbers.

Kim Chong-il Work on Living Standards Published in Laos

SK0910142092 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 9 Oct 92

[Text] Pyongyang October 9 (KCNA)—"On Further Improving the Standard of Living of the People," an immortal classical work of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il (published on February 16, 1984), was brought out in booklet by the Lao state publishing house.

The work was published on the occasion of the 47th founding anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Saying nothing is more important to a party in its struggle than improving the people's living standards through well-organized economic construction, Comrade Kim Chong-il in the work expounded tasks and ways of steadily improving the people's living such as the question of further developing agriculture and fisheries, pushing ahead with the revolution in light industrial and services domains and of constructing many dwelling houses, etc.

South Korea

No Tae-u Statement on New Cabinet, Elections

SK0910113192 Seoul KBS-1 Television Network in Korean 0832 GMT 9 Oct 92

[Statement by President No Tae-u in Chongwadae—live]

[Text] Dear fellow countrymen: As I promised before you on 18 September, I formed a neutral cabinet today that will fairly manage, beyond a shadow of a doubt, the 14th presidential election.

To guarantee the strict neutrality of the caretaker cabinet that is beginning, I officially resigned as honorary president of the Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] and from party posts on 5 October, thus taking a nonpartisan stance. All other cabinet members who were party members have resigned their party membership.

Henceforth, the neutral cabinet will undertake its two missions of conducting the upcoming presidential elections in the fairest manner in the history of our Constitution and of smoothly implementing state affairs for my remaining term.

Today, on the occasion of the formation of a new cabinet, I will reveal my plans for managing future state affairs and ask my fellow countrymen to support and firmly encourage them.

Fellow countrymen, over the past five years we have opened up an era of democracy and regained economic and social stability. Our economy and national income have more than doubled. To open an era of peace and reunification on the Korean peninsula, we have established exchange and cooperative relations with northern states, such as China and the former Soviet Union. We are also opening up an era of coexistence and coprosperity in North-South relations.

We are now faced with the task of entering the ranks of advanced nations by further developing economic power within the 1990's and achieving national reunification. For us to leap into the ranks of advanced countries and achieve reunification there is a task we need to achieve without fail. This task is that of advancing politics, which lags further behind any other field in our society.

We have built a democratic country filled with freedom and vitality through the 29 June declaration. We were able to lesson not only the dispute over traditional government characteristics, which have persisted over the 40 years of constitutional history and democracy, but also the democracy-antidemocracy argument.

The climate for fair elections has yet to be properly established, however, and the dispute over fair elections remains an unstable political element.

If the dispute over fairness in the upcoming presidential election persists, it will result in the division of national opinion and political instability, which would have serious consequences.

We should establish a new election climate of fair election management in which candidates can compete fairly and cleanly in the coming presidential election. Only then can all candidates clearly accept the election results. Only then can we achieve national reconciliation, strong government, and stable politics.

Thinking that the only way to advance democratic politics and to meet my fellow countrymen's expectations for new politics was by establishing a new election climate, I made up my mind to make the 18 September declaration in the same spirit as my announcement of the 29 June declaration.

Fellow countrymen, needless to say, the most important mission of the new cabinet that was formed today is to conduct the fairest presidential election ever in the history of our Constitution. The new cabinet and I are unshakable in our resolve for a fair election. All laws concerning elections will be strictly carried out. Violations of the law will be dealt with according to the law, regardless of rank. Before my fellow countrymen and history, I myself resolve to be the vanguard of a fair election.

Toward this end, the government will first and foremost adopt thorough measures to ensure that public servants maintain political neutrality. Furthermore, the government will ask individuals, organizations, and institutions that need to maintain political neutrality to do so strictly. The roles and functions of the Agency for the National Security Planning should change according to changes in the demands of the times.

Second, to guarantee fairness in the election, I will further strengthen the functions of the Central Elections Management Committee [CEMC]. The CEMC is the core organization behind carrying out fair elections. The CEMC's funtion of watching over fair elections should be greatly strengthened. The execution of laws against illegal activities should be sternly carried out. The government will positively support the CEMC in conducting all its activities for fair elections briskly and positively.

Third, I will handle illegal and corrupt election campaigns sternly to renovate state affairs. On this occasion we must eliminate election campaigns that resort to money. This has prevented the normal development of our politics. I know all too well that the people earnestly desire elections that are conducted without spending too much money and that are fair. The government will thoroughly use the law against those conducting corrupt election campaigns, such as distributing money and working to flatter eligible voters to obtain votes. Along with this, malicious propaganda and slander as well as acts of restraining eligible voters from freely exercising their own intention will also be gravely dealt with in accordance with the law.

Fellow countrymen, there must by no means be a gap in operating state affairs that affect the people's daily lives and the country's future. The positive 18 September decision gives the people strong confidence that state affairs will not be wrapped up in the vortex of politics during the last part of the president's term of office.

This new cabinet will satisfactorily put the finishing touches on the rest of my term of office. This is to ensure that nothing will go wrong in state affairs during the period of power transition. Major policies promoted by the government will be consistently maintained. Policies that can be settled will be settled, and policies that need to be newly carried out will be carried out.

All policies for stable economic growth and ways to stabilize the people's livelihood will be strongly promoted without fail. The work to carry out national policies that cannot be delayed for the nation's future will be resolutely promoted. Government power will be mobilized and resolutely used against various acts constituting a clear evasion of the law, against illegal group acts, and against violence that would occur by taking advantage of the election atmosphere. Along with this, discipline among public servants, which can easily relax during elections, will be tightened. This is to carry out administrative service for the people, which gives them trust.

My fellow countrymen, as the supreme person of government who has to be infinitely responsible before the people and history, I reached a definite decision to fulfill this mission. We are now beginning the historic task of advancing our democratic politics. This task must be successfully implemented for the country's bright future.

First I would like to inform public servants throughout the nation: You should reject any kind of outside pressure and strictly abide by political neutrality during the upcoming presidential elections. You should make this election the fairest in the history of our constitutional government. This is to allow a clear conscience before history and the people.

The organization of our public servants should be a fortress to defend the stability of this country without wavering under any political circumstances. I hope that on this occasion all of you will bear in mind that we are all responsible for establishing a firm tradition of the political neutrality of public servants.

I also cordially make a request of politicians: The cleanest and fairest elections should be carried out during the upcoming presidential election. This is your historic mission, you who are responsible for politics in this era. I hope that all of you will thoroughly abide by the election law.

I hope that each political party will play a leading role in realizing elections without spending too much money and without malicious propaganda and slander. Also they should work so that public servants can abide by political neutrality.

In conclusion, I appeal to you my fellow countrymen. I have deep faith in your high democratic and civic consciousness. During the elections of local self-governing units on two occasions and during the 14th general elections, many people took the lead in conducting clean elections, especially many citizen's organizations who devotedly carried out fair election movements. I highly assess this and express gratitude. The greatest victims of illegal elections and corrupt elections are you, yourselves. I ask that you take the lead in driving out all illegal and corrupt acts by thoroughly demonstrating democratic and civic consciousness during the upcoming presidential election.

We no longer have any time to delay or hesitate in this. While we hesitate, rapid changes are taking place around the world and intense international competition is continuing. Because of internal discord and confusion we may not be able to see the outside world and future. Therefore, we should not lag behind the trend of world history.

We should all be of one mind again to achieve great renovation of the political climate and advance together to achieve democracy, prosperity, and reunification.

Thank you.

No Tae-u Message on Election

SK1210041992 Seoul YONHAP in English 0313 GMT 12 Oct 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 12 (YONHAP)—President No Tae-u told the National Assembly in a speech Monday that a fair conduct of the presidential election would decide the success or failure of democracy in South Korea.

No's address was read by Prime Minister Hyon Sung-chong before the assembly began a review of next year's budget.

No promised severe punishment for illegal campaigns and disruption of social order, urging public officials to be strictly impartial in the election.

Korea's task was to achieve the democracy that the people had bought with enormous sacrifice by enhancing its election culture, No said.

"It can't be denied that civil servants' intervening in the parliamentary elections in a provincial electorate was shameful and regrettable," he said, adding that the government would take as many steps as it could so attempts to rig elections would never occur again.

Concerning the timing of mayoral and gubernatorial elections, the chief executive said, "I believe that good results will come out through sincere consultations on the timetable now that the parlimentary schedule is back on normal track."

He said that his administration was trying its best to realize exchanges of visits between South and North Korea of aged members of separated families, the first agreed exchange project since the South-North basic agreement took effect early this year.

"I will spare no pains to accomplish inter-Korean mutual nuclear inspection as soon as possible to solve the North Korean nuclear issue, which is blocking realistic improvement of inter-Korean ties," No said.

He said a national community would be created if South and North Korea always did what they agreed to do without fail.

"The government will take a water-tight security posture for any possible provocation by North Korea," No said, citing the recent discovery of a North Korean spy ring.

On international relations, he said that Korea would play a responsible role in the global society suiting its status through expansion of cooperative ties with traditional allies and by joining UN activities.

No said his proposed budget for 1993 focused on sharpening industrial competitivity, improving national welfare, and stabilizing the economy.

The government would spend heavily on building infrastructure, supporting small businesses, industrial restructuring, promotion of scientific technologies, and enhancement of education, he said.

Turning to economic policy, the president said that growth would be sustained at 7 percent next year and inflation would be held under 5 percent.

The government would reduce the tax burden for medium- and small-sized companies 40 percent for two years to promote their technological development and restructuring programs.

"The Seoul-Pusan high-speed electric railway will contribute to sharpening the nation's industrial competitive power and the construction of an airport on Yungjong Island is aimed at coping with an expected sharp increase in airport demand following Seoul-Beijing diplomatic normalization," No said, indicating that he would push forward with the two titanic projects.

He asked the assembly to approve his 301.7 billion-won supplementary budget, saying unavoidable outlays like subsidies for small businesses were included in it.

Results of Election Poll

SK0910135892 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 7 Oct 92 p 1

[Text] It has been shown that voters positively evaluated President No Tae-u's 18 September declaration. The voters believe that because President No Tae-u left the Democratic Liberal Party [DLP], this presidential election will be fairer than the previous one and that his 18 September declaration will contribute to democratic political development.

KYONGHYANG SINMUN and Taeryuk Research Institute (Chairman Chang Tok-chin) conducted two joint surveys on political views, one over 10 days of interviews from 15 to 24 September and the other over two days of telephone interviews on 29 and 30 September. The first survey was conducted by personally visiting 1,200 respondents across the country (except for Cheju Island). The second survey was conducted with 800 adults across the country after the 18 September declaration.

Of the respondents, 57.5 percent said that President No's leaving the DLP will contribute to a fair presidential election, and 37.6 percent said that "his leaving the DLP will not affect the presidential election;" 17.1 percent said that his leaving the party will make "a great contribution" to democratic political development; and 51.3 percent said that his leaving the party will make "some contribution" to democratic political development. Therefore, 68.4 percent of respondents said that President No Tae-u's leaving the party will contribute to democratic political development.

As for the question, which candidate do you think will be elected in the presidential election regardless of your preference, 67.4 percent of the respondents predicted President Kim Yong-sam, and 11.4 percent predicted Chairman Kim Tae-chung.

As for the eight items by which to rate each candidate, Chairman Kim Tae-chung was rated as the best in five categories: "leadership," "sense of responsibility," "respect for public opinion," "will for democracy," and "ability to manage the state." President Kim Yong-sam was rated as the best in "ability to unite the country."

Chong Chu-yong, chairman of the United People's Party, was rated as the best person to handle economic issue, which is the most important issue in this presidential election. Pak Chan-chong, chairman of the New Political Reform Party, received good marks in "integrity and honesty.".

As for the question on the intention to participate in the vote, 76.4 percent of the respondents said that "they will without fail participate in the vote," and 13.2 percent said that "they will probably participate in the vote." Thus 89.6 percent said that "they will participate in the vote."

Prime Minister Hyon Sung-chong Interviewed

SK0910050092 Seoul KBS-1 Television Network in Korean 1200 GMT 8 Oct 92

[Interview with new Prime Minister Hyon Sung-chong by Korean Broadcasting System [KBS] anchorman Yu Kun-chang on 8 October—recorded]

[Text] [Yu Kun-chang] How are you? You have been appointed prime minister today with almost unanimous approval by the National Assembly. First, I extend congratulations to you on this. What do you say on your appointment?

[Hyon Sung-chong] Thank you very much. I would like to extend my sincere thanks to lawmakers for their approval. At the same time, I believe that their approval means encouragement extended to me, so I will do my best in response to this.

[Yu] The presidential election is only two months away. Conducting the upcoming presidential election fairly and keeping neutrality without making improper use of government power will meet many difficulties although its justification and slogan sound like great. What aspect do you plan to emphasize in leading your neutral cabinet?

[Hyon] What I like to focus on is making people thoroughly abide by the law. What I like to particularly emphasize in the neutral cabinet is to ensure fairness in the presidential election, that is, to fairly and thoroughly execute all rules stipulated in the present presidential election law.

[Yu] Have you finished consultation with President No Tae-u on cabinet reshuffles?

[Hyon] Yes, I did.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

[Yu] In forming a neutral cabinet what figures do you think should be filled in the posts of those heads of ministries concerned with the election?

[Hyon] The people's expectation toward the neutral cabinet is very great. So, I have recommended to the president to pick those figures who are in accord with the people's expectation. In other words, they should win sympathy from the people in their personal character and should possess sufficient knowledge and experience on the posts they will assume.

[Yu] The people worry that with the end of the president's term of office, which is just around the corner, and a possible heated atmosphere in the upcoming presidential election, slackened discipline may be created in our society, and among public government officials in particular. How will you cope with such a worry by the people?

[Hyon] I foresee that such a worry by the people is possible. However, I will take thorough measures to prevent such a situation from developing. This is an important task that I should do.

[Yu] How will you solve various issues, including the nuclear issue and the issue of separated families' reunion, in the upcoming North-South high-level talks as our side's senior delegate?

[Hyon] There should not be any change in the government's position toward the North-South high-level talks. The nuclear issue is an issue related not only to the destiny of the nation, but also to world peace. So, we will take thorough measures on the nuclear issue. On the issue of exchange of separated families, an agreement has already been reached between the North and the South. However, for various reasons on the part of the North side the agreement has not been implemented as yet. I will do my best in the future so that the agreement can be smoothly implemented.

[Yu] You look very healthy despite your age. What is your secret in keeping healthy?

[Hyon] I have no particular secret in keeping my health. I am fond of hiking. I hike frequently. I think this is the only way to keep my health.

[Yu] Thank you very much.

Kim Yong-sam To Resign From Assembly

SK1210233592 Seoul YONHAP in English 2316 GMT 12 Sep 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 13 (YONHAP)—Kim Yong-sam, presidential candidate of the Democratic Liberal Party, plans to resign Tuesday as a representative of the National Assembly in order to concentrate in his campaign for the presidential election in December.

Kim, who is also president of the Democratic Liberal Party, was expected to announce his intention to give up his seat in the assembly in a keynote speech to the plenary session.

Kim has been the longest serving National Assemblyman. He was first elected when he was at the age of 25. He has since been elected nine times and served as a floor leader five times and president of opposition parties three times.

He became executive chairman of the governing Democratic Liberal Party following a merger of three political parties in 1990. He was elected presidential candidate of the DLP in May.

With his departure from the assembly, Cho Yong-chik, party's deputy spokesman, will become a representative from the party's national constituency.

Kim Tae-chung, co-leader of the Democratic Party, and Chong Chu-yong, leader of the Unification National Party [officially renamed United People's Party], are expected to remain in the National Assembly.

Kim Yong-sam Resigns From Assembly

SK1310014692 Seoul YONHAP in English 0126 GMT 13 Oct 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 13 (YONHAP)—Kim Yong-sam, president of the Democratic Liberal Party [DLP], urged his fellow candidates Tuesday to help make the presidential contest in December unprecedentedly clean.

Noting that he was no longer the nominee of the ruling party as President No Tae-u has resigned, the DLP presidential candidate said he was standing on the starting line with the other presidential candidates.

"I am ready to compete in an election held according to the rules and receive the judgement of the people," Kim said in a keynote speech to a plenary session of the National Assembly.

Kim said he was resigning as a lawmaker in order to concentrate on his election efforts. Elected to the assembly first at the age of 25, Kim has served nine terms in the unicameral assembly. He submitted a resignation to the assembly Tuesday and DLP Vice Spokesman Cho Yong-chik succeeded to his parliamentary seat.

Kim said that his party would amend laws related to political fundraising and other election campaign laws and systems for the kind of politics the people want, and promote the passage of legislation to prevent official corruption.

As for himself, Kim said he would disclose his assets and those of his family and issue a declaration against corruption to break the endless circle of collusion between politicians and businessmen.

Kim said he would improve the civil service system, guaranteeing the status of government and other public officials and upgrading their positions in order to prevent their political involvement and keep them neutral.

Kim said he had never "dreamed" of taking advantage of being the presidential candidate of the ruling party. That was why, he added, he had suggested to President No Tae-u that he form a politically neutral cabinet to oversee the presidential election.

The DLP ceased to be the ruling party when President No left late last month.

Kim said his party would try to pass the national budget for 1993. He said it was aimed at improving social infrastructures and the competitive strength of the nation's industries.

Regarding the government's purchase of this year's grain, Kim said he will reflect the wishes of farmers to the maximum in this year's purchase prices.

As for the recent North Korean spy scandal, Kim warned of a lax attitude among people toward the communist regime in North Korea.

Several hundred spies had been active in Korea and not a single person had suspected them or reported them to the authorities, he said. The government had also been negligent in its duties, he added. His unification policy will be based on security, Kim said.

Kim Yong-sam, Pak Tae-chun To Meet 'Over The Weekend'

SK0910121092 Seoul YONHAP in English 0747 GMT 9 Oct 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 9 (YONHAP)—Kim Yong-sam, president of the Democratic Liberal Party [DLP], and Pak Tae-chun, its chairman, are expected to settle their simmering dispute when they meet over the weekend, party sources said Friday.

Kim Yong-sam, the presidential candidate of the nation's largest party, will try and persuade Pak for the last time to return to the party and take over the chairmanship of his election campaign committee.

Pak went down to the Pohang Iron and Steel Co. in Pohang, South Kyongsang Province, refusing to perform his duty as party chairman in Seoul, over his dispute with Kim.

Pak demands that Kim publicly state or make campaign pledges in favor of a cabinet form of government.

He also asks the party president to reform his style of party management. Specifically, he was said to be upset by the way Kim surrounded himself with close aides and denied access to other party members.

Earlier Thursday, Kim dispatched a team of emissaries to Pohang to continue to persuade Pak to return to his job for the sake of party solidarity. The party, however, was reported to be on edge Friday as the team returned to Seoul with an inconclusive reply from their chairman.

Pak planned to go Friday to Kwangyang, South Cholla Province, where the Pohang Iron and Steel Co. just lighted its No. 4 blast furnace. He is scheduled to return to Seoul Saturday, and another and probably final meeting between Kim and Pak could materialize on the same day, sources said.

But the meeting is expected to be rocky since Kim has already said he could in no way accept Pak's demand on a cabinet style of government, though he was willing to amend the way he manages party affairs, the sources said.

Pak To Leave DLP Despite Kim's Efforts

SK1010065492 Seoul YONHAP in English 0608 GMT 10 Oct 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 10 (YONHAP)—A last-ditch effort by Kim Yong-sam, president of the Democratic Liberal Party, to keep chairman Pak Tae-chun from resigning failed Saturday, plunging the nation's largest party deeper into confusion.

Pak talked with Kim for some three hours and 40 minutes at the Kwangyang plant of the Pohang Iron and Steel Co. (POSCO), but was unbending in his decision to leave the party.

"Chairman Pak said he would devote himself to the country's economic development. While in politics, he said, he had felt he was going the wrong way," Kim told reporters in Kwangyang, where he arrived early in the morning.

Kim said his heart ached when Pak refused to change his decision, and that he and Pak would become closer in the days ahead and consult and cooperate with each other.

When reporters asked Pak to explain the result of his talks with Kim, he said: "Please understand exactly what the (DLP) president has said."

Asked if he had submitted his resignation to the party, Pak said: "It must be in the course of processing. The party secretariat will handle it duly."

Pak refused to talk about his future. He resigned as POSCO chairman earlier this week and was named honorary chairman.

Former labor minister Choe Myong-hun, who met with Pak Friday evening, hinted he was leaving the political arena.

"Rep. Pak is considering leaving the DLP and giving up his parliamentary seat," Choe told reporters, but he added that Pak was "to some extent" interested in forming a new party.

"If he forms a party, he will promote Former Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun as the party's presidential candidate instead of running himself," Choe said.

He said Pak was most likely to be followed out of the DLP by Reps. Kim Yong-hwan, Chang Kyong-u, Pak Chol-un, and Yi Cha-hon and the formation of a new party would become more visible next week.

Pak Tae-chun is the leader of the Democratic Justice Party (DJP) faction in the DLP, created in early 1990 with the merger of three parties—the then ruling DJP led by No Tae-u and two opposition parties, headed by Kim Yong-sam and Kim Chong-pil, the current DLP executive chairman.

Pak has been rumored to be thinking about leaving the DLP since president No announced his decision to quit the party and form a neutral government for a fair presidential election.

Pak Tae-chun Resigns From DLP

SK1010090092 Seoul YONHAP in English 0844 GMT 10 Oct 92

[Text] Kwangyang, S. Korea, Oct. 10 (YONHAP)—Ruling Democratic Liberal Party (DLP) Co-Chairman Pak Tae-chun submitted resignations from his post and the party, his top aide confirmed Saturday.

Choe Chae-uk officially acknowledged that Pak tendered his resignation to DLP Secretary-General Kim Yong-ku Friday morning through his aides.

But Choe denied that the co-chairman submitted resignation giving up his parliamentary post, saying Pak has not even drawn up such a letter.

Asked if this means Pak is retiring from politics, the aide said he is unable to comment since the co-chairman made no remarks on the issue.

But he suggested possibility of Pak forming a new party, saying the DLP leader is expected to make up his mind soon.

Pak will stay in Kwangyang for another two to three days, Choe said, during which he is to consider his future options.

Ten Politicians Give Up DLP Membership

SK1310022492 Seoul YONHAP in English 0049 GMT 13 Oct 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 13 (YONHAP)—Former National Assembly speaker Chae Mun-sik and nine other prominent members of the Democratic Liberal Party (DLP) left the majority party Tuesday to join a political party still in the making.

Chae and Yun Kil-chung, an advisor to DLP, announced their departure in a press conference with Kim Hyon-uk, Yi Chin-u, Yun Chae-ki, Yun Song-han, Yi Tong-chin, Choe Myong-hun, Yi Yong-hui, and Yi Nak-hun.

Former lawmaker Kim Tong-in, who has said he is also leaving, did not attend the press conference.

"The president's departure from his party under a presidential system, unheard of in political history, was the result of the DLP's irresponsibility, immorality, and dishonesty," they said in a statement.

Their action is the first group departure in sympathy with former DLP co-chairman Pak Tae-chun, who resigned his post and quit the party last week.

They are expected to join Rep. Yi Chong-chan, who left earlier in the year to form a new party, tentatively named "Gathering for New Politics," in rejection of DLP presidential candidate Kim Yong-sam and opposition Democratic Party candidate Kim Tae-chung.

"We decided to leave because we cannot expect responsiblity, fulfillment, or promise from the DLP any longer," the statement said.

The ruling camp had lost public trust and brought about its political extinction through factional strife and undemocratic management, and was too preoccupied with the presidential election to repent, it said.

Further on DLP Members Leaving Party

SK1310085092 Seoul YONHAP in English 0630 GMT 13 Oct 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 13 (YONHAP)—Eleven senior members quit the Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] Tuesday, giving momentum to a movement to form a new political party to field a presidential candidate against two perennial hopefuls.

Ten or more DLP national assemblymen are expected to decide over the weekend whether to leave the party, depending on what action former DLP Chairman Pak Tae-chun takes.

Pak, who decided to leave the majority party last Saturday, has not indicated what he will do in the immediate future, but many analysts believe that there is a strong possibility he will form a new party.

And if he does, many more members of President No Tae-u's faction will follow him out of the DLP, they said.

The 11 senior DLP members, who are not assemblymen, held a news conference Tuesday morning to announce that they had left the DLP to join a political party in the making. The group was led by Chae Mun-sik, a former National Assembly speaker, and Yun Kil-chung, a party adviser.

In a statement, the group said the president's departure from his party, unheard of in constitutional history of any democratic country, was the result of the DLP's irresponsibility, immorality, and dishonesty.

The nation had to be rescued from its chronic social chaos and political confusion by getting rid of the ruinous regional hatred and the "disease for power," they said in a thinly veiled attack on the old politicians—specifically, Kim Yong-sam of the DLP and Kim Tae-chung of the Democratic Party—for trying to seek power by encouraging regionalism.

In order to carry out new politics, they said, a parliamentary form of government, among other things, should be introduced.

Parliamentary government was one of the issues, outwardly at least, that helped split Kim Yong-sam and Pak Tae-chun. Pak demands that Kim publicly support the idea if he wanted to keep him in the DLP and have him as his campaign manager.

In addition to this group, Reps. Yi Cha-hon, Kim Yong-hwan, Chang Kyong-u, Pak Chol-on, Yu Su-ho, and others will hold a press conference Wednesday to announce their departure from the Democratic Liberal Party.

Moreover, it was reported Tuesday that Pak Chol-on was trying to persuade 10 more lawmakers and two party members to leave the DLP with him.

Informed sources said, however, a majority of them were against outright departure. Most of these DLP men are keeping their eyes on Pak Tae-chun and will make a decision depending on what Pak does.

Meanwhile, those who left the DLP Tuesday will join Rep. Yi Chong-chan, who left the party earlier and formed a political group named "gathering for new politics." They are expected to hold a meeting of promoters for a new party around Oct. 20.

Earlier, Yi Chong-chan held a long meeting with Rep. Chong Ho- yong, an influential independent lawmaker from Taegu, and discussed the formation of a party whose presidential candidate would challenge the so-called two Kims—Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung.

Yi Chong-chan is said to be in favor of nominating former Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun for president, while Chong Ho-yong is said to be pushing for Pak Tae-chun.

Kim Yong-sam Trying To Prevent Further Resignations

SK1210044992 Seoul YONHAP in English 0212 GMT 12 Oct 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 12 (YONHAP)—Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] President Kim Yong-sam is trying to put out the blaze started by DLP co-chairman Pak Tae-chun before it spreads to other members of the party.

Kim met Sunday with DLP executive chairman Kim Chong-pil, secretary-general Kim Yong-ku and high-profile loyalists in President No Tae-u's faction to brief them on Pak's decision to leave the DLP and request that they prevent any disunity as a result of Pak's action.

Pak, who led No's faction, tendered his resignation from the party last Friday, dealing as heavy a blow to Kim as when No left the party to show his neutrality in the approaching presidential election.

Although Pak told Kim he wanted to concentrate on business, there is speculation he will lead the making of a conservative political camp with people who reject both Kim Yong-sam and opposition leader Kim Tae-chung.

Reps. Yi Cha-hon, Pak Chol-on, Kim Yong-hwan, and Chang Kyong-u reportedly huddled together on Sunday afternoon to discuss their course of action after Pak's departure and decided to leave the DLP en masse around Wednesday.

They are expected to join forces with Rep. Yi Chong-chan, pacesetter in opposing the two Kims, who will launch his own political party early next week.

They are hoping to draw in Pak Tae-chun, which would be certain to invite other anti-Kim members to flee the DLP and find a home in the new party.

Close sources say DLP advisers Chae Mun-sik and Yun Kil-chung, and Reps. Cho Yong-chang, Yu Su-ho, Kim In-yong, Kang Chae-sop, and Choe Chae-uk are among the main targets of headhunters in the new party.

Kim Yong-sam is playing up the fact that Pak Tae-chun left the DLP after demanding that the party pursue a parliamentary cabinet system, an idea held high by No's followers.

He is telling staunch No faction members that he will go through the procedure of finding out public opinion after the presidential election, party sources said.

Kim's antidote includes giving vice chairmenships of the DLP election management committee to major No loyalists, an idea he floated at the Sunday meeting.

He hopes to maintain indirect contact with Pak to discourage his participation in the new party, and keep lines open with No, party sources said.

He promised not to use his privately organized hiking club in the DLP for political purposes.

In an effort to embrace No's faction, Kim is reportedly considering appointing Rep. Kwon Ik-hyon as the chairman of his election committee and evenly distributing vice chairmanships among the different factions.

Kim is accosting independent lawmaker Chong Ho-yong to join the DLP, promising him a vice chairmanship of the election committee and a DLP co-chairman post after the presidential election, according to the sources.

Effect of Pak Tae-chun Departure Analyzed

SK1310051492 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Oct 92 p 6

[Editorial: "Impact of Pak's DLP Bolting"]

[Text] The major Democratic Liberal Party (DLP) now faces the problem of solidifying its ranks with the December presidential election only two months away, following co-chairman Pak Tae-chun's bolting it last weekend. The overriding task of the largest and former ruling party is to dissuade DLP members, especially those having floor seats, from quitting it, following Pak's example, which would have an adverse impact on its unity which is vital to winning the forthcoming presidential race.

Most dissident party members who may follow Pak are from the former Minjong or Konghwa factions which in the past squared off against current DLP president Kim Yong-sam's Minju (Democratic) faction. Pak and his followers' secession from the party, headed until recently by President No Tae-u himself who earlier this month left the party to become the nation's first Chief Executive without any party affiliation, is another big blow to the multi-faction DLP.

Reports had it that Pak, who is more famous as chairman of the Pohang Iron and Steel Co. (POSCO), cast the last card demanding that the DLP presidential standard bearer make an election pledge to seek a constitutional change so as to adopt the parliamentary cabinet system of government and also the medium National Assembly constituency system, as the minimum conditions for his remaining affiliated with the party as its No. 3 man and for serving as chairman of the DLP's presidential campaign committee.

However, his conditions were virtually snubbed for "being sheerly untimely" by the party president who hurriedly flew down to Kwangyang early Saturday in an abortive effort to dissuade Pak from deserting the party in a last-ditch meeting with him.

Pak's real reason for quitting the party remains dubious though he reportedly told Kim that he wants to stay aloof from politics. It is highly speculated, however, that he will eventually join in a new anti-Kim political group, being promoted by Rep. Yi Chong-chan, who was defeated in his bid for the DLP presidential nomination by Kim, and others who left the DLP. The anti-Kim forces behind Yi and an influential independent Chong Ho-yong, who played a key role in Chon Tu-hwan's taking over power shortly after former president Pak Chong-hui was assassinated in 1979, are reportedly maneuvering to put up former Premier Kang Yong-hun as their presidential candidate in cooperation with the United People's Party, led by Chong Chu-yong who already was nominated as his own party's candidate.

The DLP, born through the abrupt merger of President No's Democratic Justice (Minjong) Party and two opposition parties—one led by Kim and the other represented by Kim Chong-pil, who is now the executive chairman of the DLP, has long been hit by persistent intraparty feuding from the beginning. But the bickering especially from the ex-DJP faction was put down by No.

To recall, the three-party merger was realized by No's acute need to direct a stable, majority Assembly force in return for his commitment to endorsing the then second opposition party's leader Kim as his successor, even if not elected to the Presidency but supposedly as a powerful premier through a constitutional change, if possible. But the government camp had to give up the controversial constitutional revision in the face of all-out protests from the opposition and general public.

In fact, there are considerable political forces still advocating the cabinet system of government to replace the current presidential system, both from the government and opposition quarters, while people at large are also believed to be split over the desired government system since the two systems have both merits and demerits.

Politicians, members of a party or political organizations, ought to respect the due processes within their organization to discuss such legal issues, being ready to submit themselves to decisions by the majority following open debate of the matters.

It is still ambiguous whether Pak left the party on the excuse of advocating the government system change or really for the cause of campaigning for the system shift, or if he is abandoning politics since he is yet to relinquish his Assembly membership obtained under the nationwide party representation system.

In view of the general practices and norm seen in the political arena that dissident party members are required to yield to the outcome of party nominations through due process and by decision of majority votes, Pak, if responsible for managing a formidable faction, is urged to elucidate the true reason why he left the DLP.

Hardly convincing the people or voters are meetings and partings of politicians to realign their groupings without presenting justifiable reason, with the presidential election only two months away.

Kim Tae-chung Discusses Presidential Election

SK1010010792 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 7 Oct 92 p 3

[Interview with Kim Tae-chung, Democratic Party cochairman and presidential candidate, by Yun Ku, director of the Political Department, on the occasion of the newspaper's 46th anniversary, on 6 October at the National Assembly building]

[Excerpts] [Yun Ku] In connection with the "18 September declaration," [in which President No Tae-u declared that he would leave the Democratic Liberal Party, DLP, and form a neutral government], what did you feel during your head-to-head talks with President No Tae-u?

[Kim Tae-chung] I felt that President No has a strong will to be neutral in the presidential election and hold a fair election. He believed that he should prevent the use of not only government power, but also money in the election.

I feel that President No has completely broken with the DLP. [passage omitted]

[Yun] Do you think that you stand a better chance in the presidential election as a result of the "18 September declaration"?

[Kim] I hope that the declaration will be beneficial to me. However, virtually all the chiefs of the regional administrative units are DLP members. They and low-ranking government officials had participated in election fraud. I wonder if the formation of a neutral cabinet will eliminate such practices. I highly assess the 18 September declaration. However, I will wait and see how the declaration is implemented. The president is responsible for holding a fair election and forming a neutral cabinet. Therefore, the president's determination is important. [passage omitted]

[Yun] You have advocated politics of great reconciliation. Those who prefer to maintain the status quo to enjoy their vested rights still worry about the possibility of your coming to power. Do you have a concrete plan for great reconciliation?

[Kim] I will begin my efforts for great reconciliation by forming a pan-national cabinet. I may suffer some loss by so doing. But, I will see to it that the people will feel a conciliatory atmosphere from the moment I come to power.

Upon coming to power, I will propose a two-year political and labor cease-fire. I believe that if I carry out balanced policies in personnel management and regional development, I can eliminate regional antagonism and achieve reconciliation. [passage omitted]

[Yun] When do you think reunification will be achieved?

[Kim] I believe that a flexible and elementary reunification in which the two sides' systems will be left as they are will be achieved before the year 2000. I believe that my plan for integration and independent government, the first stage of my reunification proposal's three stages, may be implemented during this period. [passage omitted]

[Yun] Is it possible for you to have political ties with former President Chon Tu-hwan and achieve reconciliation with him?

[Kim] I have no ties with him. He has not asked me to go to Kwangju with him. I believe that former President Chon must make an apology and reflect on his past deeds.

[Yun] What do you think of a cabinet system?

[Kim] What is important is what system the people want. The people want a presidential system.

I have no plan to adopt a cabinet system after I am elected president under a presidential system. Even though it had not said anything about a cabinet system during the 13th general elections, the No regime tried to adopt a cabinet system after the elections. That was a mistaken attempt.

Three Major Parties Welcome Neutral Cabinet

SK0910042692 Seoul YONHAP in English 0225 GMT 9 Oct 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 9 (YONHAP)—Major political parties welcomed the "politically neutral cabinet" launched Friday by President No Tae-u as part of meeting his avowed goal of managing a clean and fair presidential election in mid-December.

The Democratic Liberal Party, in a statement read by spokesman Pak Hui-tae, said the new cabinet should be a cabinet with conviction and should not be swayed by outside opinions.

Pak said his party wished the new cabinet to do what it was supposed to do, namely to hold a fair election and assist No to wind up his administration in four months.

Kim Tae-chung, leader of the Democratic Party, welcomed the new cabinet and said he would support it since it was formed by No in consultation with newly appointed Prime Minister Hyon Sung-chong.

In a statement, Kim said that there were "remnants" of the Democratic Liberal Party in the cabinet because it was a partial reshuffle.

But Kim said his party would cooperate with the cabinet in the belief that the president and the prime minister would successfully conduct a fair presidential election with the neutral cabinet.

Chong Chu-yong, leader of the Unification National Party [officially renamed United People's Party], said earlier that since he had left the power to form a cabinet to President No, he believed "he has done well."

* Rumor of Kim U-Chung's Political Ambitions

922C0236 Seoul CHUGAN MAEGYONG in Korean 19 Aug 92 pp 68-70

[Article by reporter Choe Ki-yong: "Will Daewoo Follow Hyundai? To What Extent Is the Rumor of Kim U-chung's New Political Party True?"]

[Text] Will the Chairman of the Daewoo Group, Kim U-chung, really found a new political party and jump into politics, leaving his business behind like the chairman of the Hyundai Group Chong Chu-yong? This question is making ripples in our society as well as in the business circle.

The political circle, which has been staying very calm in facing the presidential election in December, seems to be shocked by the rumor of a new political party by Kim U-chung.

In fact, the rumor already surfaced two to three months ago. The reason why this not-so-new rumor created such a strong unexpected reaction from economic and political circles is that the change in the political circle will be great when Kim gets involved in politics.

Despite the efforts of the ruling and opposition parties and the Chongwadae to downplay the rumor, the rumor created a temporary shock in the stock market for investers to sell Daewoo stocks. Although the stock market change seems to have stabilized now, the rumor of a new political party by Kim contributed to record lows in the stock market for several days.

In addition, the rumor also played a major role in the worst crisis in the history of the domestic stock market with the stock market index below 500.

Despite consistent denials by Daewoo and the government, investers tend to assume and worry that, "Kim U-chung will also found a political party after Chong Chu-yong. If so, Daewoo will also suffer from financial difficulties created by the government, which will tighten its business loan to Daewoo, as with Hyundai. Then Daewoo's overall business will suffer as well."

The "rumor of Kim U-chung's political party" officially surfaced for the first time at the general meeting of the Democratic Party on 1 August by assemblyman Cho Hong-kyu. The truth of the rumor was not confirmed for more than a week and this increased the people's suspicion and added more rumors to the original one.

Furthermore, Kim U-chung was on foreign travel when the rumor started spreading.

Because of this, more rumors were created to support the rumor of a new political party in the business as well as political circles, which gave Daewoo's senior managers a hard time.

Kim U-chung created a special task force on 1 March 1992 within the group named, "Korea Political Research Group." This research group, which was tasked to analyse domestic and international political movements and to report to Kim, was considered by outsiders to be the basis for the rumor of a new political party.

It is known that the task force members have been meeting regularly once a month. It is also known that the Daewoo group's secretariat office was in charge of the administration of the task force and four to five presidents of group companies, who are known to be Kim's close associates, are the members.

The task force is known to have been playing a significant advisory role for Chairman Kim U-chung. It carried out polls through senior members of the Daewoo group on Kim's participation in politics, evaluated appropriateness of the contribution of political funds, and set up a relationship between Kim and assemblyman Yi Chong-chan.

Of course, Daewoo has consistently been denying the rumor as groundless and has been officially denying the existence of the special group for political research.

It is known that the senior managers of the Daewoo group are in an awkward position since Kim has never disclosed his position about the rumor.

In fact, senior members of Daewoo seem to be in the most difficult position. It appears that the whole Daewoo Group is engulfed by and suffering from the rumor. It is clear that no immediate solution to the situation seems to be possible, however.

Even Daewoo's management does not seem to know the truth of the rumor and so they cannot deny or confirm it.

When the rumor first surfaced in August, Kim U-chung left Seoul on 31 August and was staying in Uzbek, one of the Commonwealth of Independent States of the former Soviet Union, to promote a joint venture business. While Kim was in Uzbek, Daewoo managers could make an excuse by neither denying nor confirming the rumor on the grounds of poor communication with Uzbek.

When Kim U-chung arrived in Pakistan on 6 August and communication with the Daewoo group resumed, Daewoo managers were in an awkward position for handling the situation.

Daewoo's initial plan was that as soon as they could communicate with Chairman Kim they would know whether the rumor is true or not from Kim and that they will make it public that the rumor is groundless through press conferences at the airport when Kim returned. Daewoo currently has many internal problems, including a plan for merging the shipbuilding and the heavy industries, and economic cooperation with North Korea. The Daewoo group therefore needs to please the government in order to settle these issues smoothly. That is why the Daewoo senior managers prepared a scenario of denying the rumor at the airport by the chairman himself to clear the air. If so, they thought the group could expect the government to support them on these pending issues.

It is known that as time passes such plans have become controversial.

First of all, when Kim was informed of the rumor of a new political party in Pakistan, he only said he is "very uncomfortable," instead of denying or confirming it.

A new opinion is being formulated among core managers of the Daewoo group that the chairman himself does not necessarily mention the groundless rumor. It is known that such an opinion is based on the possibility that the chairman's pride may be hurt or such an attempt may unnecessarily resurface the rumor, that has been dying.

Some of Daewoo managers do not claim that their chairman will be totally out of touch with politics. Some are even sure that someday their chairman will get involved in politics.

In fact, remarks made at the 25th anniversary of Daewoo's foundation last March appeard to imply his potential involvement in politics someday and attracted the people's attention. He mentioned that around 1995 he plans to establish a training center for politics, similar to the institute for econonmic and political research established by the Japanese electronic magnet Matsushita Company, and that he will support about 5 billion won annually in order to seriously train political leaders. He also mentioned that in the 21st century he will leave Daewoo and get involved in new projects.

Furthermore, he joined assemblyman Yi Jong-chan in establishing a new political atmosphere. He also urged many times that "When the situation changes, anybody can participate in politics in an effort to save our nation." All of these remarks could have encouraged the rumor of his potential participation in politics.

The Daewoo senior managers might suspect the chairman's intention in this vein. It is known that within the Daewoo group there seems to prevail as to a spirit why can they not participate in politics when Chong Chu-yong does."

In *Conversation*, a book written by Professor Kim Yong-ok, there is an interesting conversation between the author and Yun Yong-sok, president of Daewoo trading company.

Yun is one of the closest associates of chairman Kim U-chung. He is one of the first Daewoo employees selected by open examination and an alumni of Kyunggi High School, a prestigious high school which chairman Kim attended. Yun was two years junior to Kim in the high school.

In the conversation with the author, Yun said, "Modern society is a business society. The wealth of a nation is created by business. The same management talent that made the Korean businesses successful is also required by politicians." Yun cautioned that his remarks did not imply that the new president should be elected from among the businessmen, however.

It appears most likely that the rumor that chairman Kim will get involved in politics will end as a rumor, however.

Political parties, business circles, and even the Daewoo group itself acknowledge that it is not the proper time for Kim U-chung to get involved in politics.

The political circle predicts that despite his deep interest in politics, it is very unlikely that Kim can establish a new political party on the grounds that he is deeply associated with the government dealing with the project of economic cooperation with North Korea; and that he does not have enough time and is not yet psychologically prepared.

Judging from the current atmosphere, it is not the proper time for Kim to jump into politics, according to the Daewoo group and business circles. If the rumor is true, he has to take some action in disassociating himself from the Daewoo group prior to establishing a political party. Such an action has not yet been seen.

Kim U-chung himself has the answer to the question as to whether he will found a political party and jump into politics. Therefore, it is anticipated that the truth of the rumor will be clarified when chairman Kim U-chung returns.

Subcommittee Meeting Called To Discuss Spy Case

SK0910033692 Seoul YONHAP in English 0301 GMT 9 Oct 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 9 (YONHAP)—South Korea has proposed to North Korea that the Political Subcommittee of the inter-Korean high-level talks meets on Tuesday to discuss issues related to North Korean spying.

The proposal was conveyed Friday in a telephone message from Yi Tong-pok, the committee's southern-side chairman, to his North Korean counterpart, Paek Nam-chun.

Yi called the spying a "frontal infringement" on the spirit of the basic inter-Korean agreement, which bans destructive and subversive activities aimed at the other side.

He called on the North to take appropriate measures to prevent a repeat of the incident.

The South Korean Government announced Tuesday the discovery of a spy ring seeking to set up a Workers' (communist) Party in South Korea.

In a related development, the South Korean Government formally informed the North Korean Government, in a meeting of liaison officials at Panmunjom, that it would postpone Deputy Prime Minister Choe Kak-kyu's Pyongyang visit, slated for Oct. 14-18.

The North was told that Seoul had to postpone the visit due to public resentment over the spy scandal and the tight National Assembly schedule, and that the timing of Choe's visit could be fixed later in bilateral discussions.

DPRK Cancels Political Subcommittee Meeting

SK1210065192 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0635 GMT 12 Oct 92

[Text] Pak Nam-chun, the North side's chairman of the Political Subcommittee of the North-South high-level talks, sent a telephone message to our side's chairman, Yi Tong-pok. In the telephone message, claiming that the incident of the South Korean Workers Party of Korea is a fabricated one, he refused to hold a Political Subcommittee meeting proposed by our side.

The North side also claimed that because the incident has nothing to do with the North, the incident cannot be a discussion item at the Joint Committee for Reconciliation, which will be formed and operated.

On 9 October, Yi Tong-pok, our side's chairman of the Political Subcommittee, telephoned the North side proposing that the Political Subcommittee meeting to discuss the South Korean Workers Party of Korea be held in Tongilgak in Panmunjom.

North Rejects Request for Meeting

SK1210072592 Seoul YONHAP in English 0713 GMT 12 Oct 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 12 (YONHAP)—North Korea has rejected a South Korean call for a meeting of the Political Subcommittee of the inter-Korean high-level talks to meet Tuesday to discuss spying by North Korea.

Pak Nam-chun, the committee's northern-side chairman, insisted in a telephone message to his South Korean counterpart Yi Tong-pok on Monday that the issue had nothing to do with North Korea and it was a frame-up filled with falsehood and concoction.

"It cannot be a subject of either the Political Subcommittee of the inter-Korean high-level talks or the upcoming Joint Subcommittee of Reconciliation," he said.

Yi called on the North Friday, in a telephone message to Pak, to hold the Political Subcommittee meeting to take appropriate measures to prevent a repeat of the incident and demand its approval and apology for the massive spy operation launched against the South by the North.

South To Press for Answer on Spy Ring

SK1210100392 Seoul YONHAP in English 0859 GMT 12 Oct 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 12 (YONHAP)—Yi Tong-pok, Southern-side spokesman for the inter-Korean high-level talks, said Monday [12 October] that Seoul would press Pyongyang hard for an answer on its spy ring in the first session of the joint commission on reconciliation Nov. 5 and the ninth inter-Korean high-level talks in December.

North Korea has rejected a South Korean call for a meeting of the Political Subcommittee on Tuesday to discuss the "South Korean Chosun (Korea) Workers' Party."

"Our call for an urgent meeting of the Political Subcommittee to discuss ways to prevent a repeat of the spy ring incident and to demand the North's admission and apology for the massive spy operation against the South was rejected by North Korea," Yi said.

Paek Nam-chun, northern-side chairman of the Political Subcommittee of the inter-Korean high-level talks, rejected the proposal in a telephone message to his South Korean counterpart, saying the issue had nothing to do with North Korea and it was a frame-up filled with falsehood and concoction.

'Spy Ring' Recruited, Armed White-Collar Workers

SK1210035992 Seoul YONHAP in English 0242 GMT 12 Oct 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 12 (YONHAP)—North Korea was using a recently uncovered spy ring in South Korea to recruit white-collar factory workers, the Agency for National Security Planning [NSP] said Monday.

The so-called South Korean Choson (Korea) Workers' Party, set up by the spy ring, was recruiting and arming white-collar workers to fight in its revolutionary vanguard for unification of the whole peninsula in 1995, an NSP spokesman said, speaking anonymously in keeping with official practise.

The ring organized the "May 1 Labor Alliance" to form the vanguard and fielded some 200 cadres on the one hand, while infiltrating organizers into 17 companies to indoctrinate workers and agitate them to strike on the other, the spokesman said.

"In accordance with a revolutionary directive that defines South Korean workers as a leading force for arousing an armed revolution, North Korea tried to secure strongholds of revolutionary forces in such major industrial cities as Inchon, Pohang, Masan, and Changwon and coalmining areas as Sapuk and posted cadres to lead a struggle," he said.

Naming Hwang In-o, a former miner in Sapuk in Kangwon Province, head of the central regional chapter of the South Korean Choson Workers' Party was an indication of this, he said.

Hwang, 36, was a leader of the major coal miners riot in Sapuk in April 1980.

The May 1 Labor Alliance had three teams: The "blue-collar workers team" indoctrinated workers and made them the vanguard of the revolution: The "white-collar workers team" trained bank employees and office staff as revolutionaries: And the "charging team" was to lead the armed revolution.

The charging team had three cells, named after three Korean communists who fought the Japanese colonizers.

The cells were tasked with setting up semi-legal bases for regional labor movements through evening classes for workers, forming a unified front by merging organizations of white-collar workers and studying military theories, developing revolutionary tactics, and taking up arms in the revolution.

While infiltrating 17 major companies, including Daewoo Heavy Industries Co. and Haitai Confectionery Co., and indoctrinating workers with the "chuche (self-reliance) thought" of Kim Il-song through party papers, some became union leaders and instigated strikes.

Choe Ho-kyong, 35, chief of the Patriotic Alliance, a front-line arm of the Workers' Party formerly called the Committee for 1995, sent alliance liaison officer Pyon Ui-sok to North Korea in April last year for Kim Il-song's birthday.

Pyon delivered two red flags inscribed with Choe's allegiance to Kim, the NSP spokesman said.

Student Group Demands Kim Il-song Explain 'Spy Ring'

SK1010124092 Seoul YONHAP in English 1010 GMT 10 Oct 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 10 (YONHAP)—Tongguk University students put up a public letter to North Korean leader Kim Il-song Saturday demanding his personal explanation for the 10-year-old spy ring uncovered in South Korea and dismissal of his Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam.

The Tongguk Student Association drew up the letter insisting that the North Korean leader himself clear up the ongoing controversy in the South about whether the investigation results on the spy ring is indeed true.

South Korea's Agency for National Security Planning (NSP), formerly the Korea Central Intelligence Agency, announced this week it arrested more than 60 people who formed an espionage headquarters to unify the country under communism by 1995.

The espionage ring was masterminded by North Korean spy Yi Son- sil, 22nd in the power hierarchy, who operated in the South for the past 10 years, the NSP said.

"The incident is isolating South Korea's progressive groups from public support," the letter said. It said the Association's own investigation team found credible evidence that Yi is indeed a ranking North Korean official.

"South Korean people is responsible first-hand for the reform in South Korea. The progressive camp must muster public support in an open manner," the letter said.

The students demanded immediate dismissal of North Korean Foreign Minister Kim who belittled the trouble South Korean progressive groups are facing as "laughable" at a recent press conference in New York.

NSP Studying Spy Ring Connection to Politicians

SK1310053692 Seoul YONHAP in English 0248 GMT 13 Oct 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 13 (YONHAP)—The Agency for National security planning (NSP) is secretly examining the possibility politicians were involved in the activities of a North Korean spy ring uncovered recently, Rep. So Su-chong of the Democratic Liberal Party said Monday after a closed-door session of the National Assembly national defense committee.

NSP first deputy director Song Yong-uk told the session that the agency had "ample information and clues" that might help it probe the possibility, but that a clear picture could be drawn only after further investigation, So said.

He said Song, arguing that "a small clue today might turn into a crucial one tomorrow," had maintained that the NSP would conduct a thorough investigation even if it took months or years.

But Rep. Yim Pok-chin of the Democratic Party said, "the committee was told that there were no politicians proved until now to be implicated as far as the latest spy incident is concerned."

He said that when he and Rep. Kwon No-kap asked if there was any political purpose behind the announcement of the scandal just before the presidential election, sung said it was inevitable because the arrest of ring-leader Hwang In-o was divulged and, for that reason, more operations were difficult.

With regard to the arrest of Yi Kun-hui, a secretary to Democratic Party co-leader Kim Tae-chung, on charges of passing defense secrets to Hwang's brother and slipping into North Korea, sung said the charges were limited to Yi.

"The legal responsibility is limited to Yi, but the moral and administrative responsibility is another thing," So quoted Song as answering.

Meanwhile, deputy prime minister and national unification minister Choe Yong-chol told the foreign affairs and unification committee that the government would make every effort to facilitate sound student exchanges between the two Koreas.

"The government will try to arrange an inter-Korean contact for realizing visits of college and university student journalists and students of the Korean language and literature department at Konkuk University," Choe said.

Kim Il-song Said To Have Visited PRC 27 Aug

SK1210055292 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 12 Oct 92 p 2

[Report by Beijing-based correspondent Chon Taek-won]

[Text] On 11 October, a Western diplomatic source in Beijing said that President Kim Il-song of North Korea will make a three-dary or four-day official visit to Beijing on 29 October.

After saying that President Kim will arrive in Beijing by special train on 29 October shortly after Japanese Emperor Akihito winds up his Chinese visit, the source added that President Kim will hold a secret talk with Deng Xiaoping who is in the supreme authority.

Meanwhile, another diplomatic source in Beijing said that, shortly after ROK-Chinese diplomatic relations were established, President Kim Il-song of North Korea visited China on 27 August and held a secret talk with Deng Xiaoping.

After pointing out that relations between President Kim and Deng Xiaoping are "relations of revolutionary comrade," the source added that when President Kim visited China in April, Deng Xiaoping met him in Shenyang by helicopter and that he got on a train with President Kim to Beijing.

PRC Source Says Kim Il-song 'Likely' To Visit

SK1110083892 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0800 GMT 11 Oct 92

[By reporters Kim Chae-chol and Kim Chang-won in Beijing]

[Text] North Korean President Kim Il-song is likely to pay an official visit to Beijing on 29 October and to hold talks with the Chinese party and government leaders.

According to a high-ranking Chinese source today, North Korean President Kim Il-song reportedly will visit Beijing for three or four days from 29 October to early next month at the invitation of Chinese President Yang Shang-kun. The source predicts that President Kim Il-song's China visit is aimed at discussing the strengthening of North Korean-Chinese relations and economic cooperation following the series of events in the development of ROK-PRC relations, including the establishment of ROK-PRC diplomatic relations and President No Tae-u's China visit.

PRC Foreign Ministry Denies Kim Il-song To Visit

SK1210000692 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 2300 GMT 11 Oct 92

[Text] The Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs denied the report that North Korean President Kim Il-song would pay an official visit to China on 29 October.

Official Says Kim Il-song 'Could Visit' PRC

SK1210123792 Seoul YONHAP in English 1115 GMT 12 Oct 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 12 (YONHAP)—Commenting on foreign news reports that North Korea's Kim Il-song would visit China on Oct. 29, a Foreign Ministry official said Monday "There is much possibility that the reports are true."

The official said that in response to an inquiry made by his ministry through the Korean Embassy in Beijing about the reports, the Chinese Foreign Ministry said recently they had no plan to invite President Kim to China in the rest of this year.

But, the Beijing authorities added that "since Kim Il-song is in a special relationship with elder Chinese leaders, he is always in a state of being invited so that he could visit China at any time."

About the possibility of Kim Il-song meeting Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping during his visit to China, the official said that in view of the two persons' relations, "We cannot rule out the possibility of secret talks between them altogether."

DPRK Official Hints at Improved U.S. Ties

SK1310100192 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN in Korean 13 Oct 92 p 2

[YONHAP report from Tokyo]

[Text] It was learned on 12 October that Kim Yong-sun, secretary of the DPRK's Workers Party of Korea, revealed that the DPRK and the United States can improve relations.

Noboru Baba, former Japanese Socialist Party general secretary, told a news conference at the Japanese Diet on 12 October after visiting the DPRK: "As for improving relations between the United States and the DPRK, Secretary Kim insists that the U.S. Government trusts the result of the nuclear inspection [haek sachal kyolgwarul silleo hada] conducted by the International Atomic Energy Agency in the DPRK. He presented an optimistic picture by saying that relations between the United States and the DPRK will soon improve."

Baba added: "Secretary Kim also says that there is no progress in negotiations to normalize diplomatic relations between the DPRK and Japan and that the Japanese Government has no intention of improving relations with the DPRK. Secretary Kim expressed great dissatisfaction over this matter to Japan."

Pyongyang Message to 14th CPC Congress Reported

SK1210024292 Seoul YONHAP in English 0225 GMT 12 Oct 92

Seoul, Oct. 12 (YONHAP)—North Korea has made clear that it intends to continue strengthening and improving its relations with China, undaunted by China's diplomatic relations with South Korea.

North Korea made its position known Sunday in a congratulatory message to the 14th national congress of the Chinese Communist Party.

"The Korean Workers' Party will be always with the Chinese Communist Party and its people in their common struggle for the great achievement of socialism and communism in the future," the message said according to NAEWOE Press, Seoul's official watcher of communist affairs.

North Korea said it would continue to strengthen and improve its ties with China, and said their relationship was sealed in blood in the course of their common anti-imperialist struggle.

U.S. Researchers Say North Sincere on Nuclear Policy

SK1210123892 Seoul YONHAP in English 1052 GMT 12 Oct 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 12 (YONHAP)—Vice Foreign Minister No Chang-hui Monday afternoon met members of a Korean study team of the U.S.'s Asia Society and listened to their explanation about their recent visit to North Korea.

Professor Robert Scalapino, head of the study team, said that during their visit to Pyongyang Oct. 3-8, they met Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, Vice Minister Kang Sok-chu, and some other senior officials who, he said, expressed optimism about inter-Korean relations.

"They reiterated their existing policy over the nuclear issue. Yet, they observed the question of mutual nuclear inspections could be resolved before long," Scalapino said.

He said that North Korea seemed to be sincere toward resolving their economic problems, aware of the seriousness of the economy.

Professor Scalapino also said he had received the impression that within the North Korean leadership there are some persons who are sceptic about their existing policies.

The Asia Society study team will stay in Seoul through Wednesday gathering materials for use in a recommendation to the U.S. Administration on Korean policies.

Seoul-U.S. Security Conference Adopts Statement

SK0910042592 Seoul YONHAP in English 0239 GMT 9 Oct 92

[Text] Washington, Oct. 8 (YONHAP)—South Korea and the United States wrapped up their 24th annual security consultative meeting (SCM) Thursday by adopting a joint statement featuring bilateral security commitments.

Defense Minister Choe Sae-chang and U.S. Defense Secretary Dick Cheney agreed that armistice operation control over the Korean Armed Forces would be transferred to Korea by the end of 1994, according to the statement.

The two defense ministers directed the Korea-U.S. military committee to report to the 25th SCM next year its recommendations on implementing instructions and on specific timing for the transfer.

They reconfirmed that any further drawdown of U.S. forces in Korea would be made after the uncertainties on the the North Korean nuclear development program were thoroughly addressed.

Both pledged to continue to cooperate closely to assure that North Korea ceases all activities associated with development of a nuclear weapons program.

The two sides also urged North Korea to implement promptly and fully its commitments under the inter-Korean joint nuclear declaration by agreeing to credible and effective bilateral nuclear inspections, including challenge inspections, calling on Pyongyang to cease the weapons export.

Cheney confirmed that the United States was prepared to open its military facilities in South Korea for inspection if inter-Korean mutual inspections were conducted under the agreed effective bilateral nuclear inspection regime.

Cheney, noting enduring United States interests in Asia, reaffirmed the U.S. intention to sustain the security engagement and presence in the region for the long term.

The U.S. side made a firm commitment to render prompt and effective assistance to repel any armed attack against South Korea in accordance with the Korea-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty of 1954, ensuring that it would continue to provide a nuclear umbrella for South Korea.

Choe and Cheney, looking to the 21st century, agreed that the bilateral strategic partnership be maintained and enhanced.

They also concurred that the policy review subcommittee would conduct a joint study to consider guidelines for and to define the elements of the long-term Korea-U.S. security relations and report its finding to the 26th SCM in 1994.

They also agreed to sign soon the amendment to the memorandum of understanding on the royalty fees of U.S. originated defense articles that was concluded in July 1989.

Choe and Cheney shared the view that Korea-U.S. combined military exercises are necessary for the maintenance of the joint defense posture and deterrence against North Korea.

But they postponed the decision on resumption of the 1993 "Team Spirit" exercise, not held this year, just agreeing to continue preparations for the drill in the absence of the meaningful improvement in inter-Korean relations, espcially on bilateral nuclear inspections.

Meanwhile, the two countries agreed at the military committee meeting Wednesday that the flexible deterrence option would be used on the point of war in Korea to deter an invasion from North Korea. Gen. Yi Pil-sop, chairman of the Korean Joint Chiefs of Staff and his U.S. counterpart, Gen. Colin Powell, represented the two sides.

Joint News Conference Held After Security Meeting

SK0910092892 Seoul YONHAP in English 0700 GMT 9 Oct 92

[Text] Washington, Oct. 8 (YONHAP)—South Korea and the United States, wrapping up the 24th Annual Security Consultative Meeting (SCM), Thursday expressed satisfaction with the meeting and a shared sense that military cooperation between the two countries would be consolidated to maintain peace on the Korean peninsula.

Korean Defense Minister Choe Sae-chang told a joint news conference that the SCM was meaningful in that both sides intensively discussed continued consolidation of cooperation in security fields at a time of political transitions on both sides and concrete measures in preparation for the 21st century.

He made a positive evaluation of agreements reached on such areas as the North Korean nuclear development program, the U.S. forces in Korea and the transfer of the armistice operational control over the Korean Armed Forces to the Korean side.

The conference was mostly conducted by Lt. Gen. Kim Chae-chang, assistant defense minister for policy, for the Korean side, and William Pendley, deputy assistant secretary of defense for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, for the U.S. side.

Asked the date of the transfer of armistice operational control to Korea, Pendley said it was in principle up to the commander of the Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command to review the situation and recommend a date.

Such factors as maintenance of deterrent ability and crisis management capability would be taken into account, Pendley said.

Asked when the 1993 "Team Spirit" Korea-U.S. annual military exercise would be determined, Kim said that the two sides agreed on the basic principle of making preparations as long as there were no changes in the situation, including North Korea's nuclear development.

Pendley said preparations, as dictated in the joint statement, would be made and then it would be decided whether to proceed in accordance with the situation.

The decision might be made before January next year, Pendley said.

Discussing to what extent both sides could be certain of North Korea's nuclear weapons development capability, Kim said he was almost sure that North Korea was on the threshhold of acquiring a nuclear weapon in light of the inspections by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the completion of its nuclear reprocessing facility.

Pendley was more cautious, however, saying that it was difficult to obtain information concerning North Korea and consequently hard to know what it was doing. For this reason, he said, nuclear inspections, including challenge inspections, should be implemented without fail.

Asked when the United States would turn wartime operational control over to Korea, the U.S. official said it was not an issue at this year's SCM but would be studied along with the armistice operational control.

On the prospects for military cooperation between Korea and China, Pendley said that Seoul and Washington shared the view that the normalization of ties between Korea and China would have a positive impact for the reunification of Korea.

Kim said Sino-South Korean military cooperation would not be easy at the moment, but in the long run would be possible in various fields and would contribute to peace on the peninsula.

South-North Meeting on Military Hotline Set

SK0910130192 Seoul YONHAP in English 1102 GMT 9 Oct 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 9 (YONHAP)—A South-North officials contact is set to be held on Oct. 28 at Panmunjom to discuss the planned installing of a direct telephone line between the military authorities of the two sides.

The contact, taking place at the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, will be attended by five working-level communications officials from each side.

The South suggested last Wednesday [7 October] through Panmunjom liaison offices that the contact be held on Oct. 12. But, the North counterproposed Friday afternoon that it be held on Oct. 28 and the South accepted it.

The installing of military hotline is envisioned in both the basic South-North agreement and the auxiliary accord on nonaggression.

Under the auxiliary agreement, a hotline is supposed to be installed between the office of the defense minister of the South and the office of the North's People's Armed Forces minister within 50 days (by Nov. 6) of the effectuation of the supplementary accord.

Defectors Confirm Concentration Camps Exist

SK1310103292 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0800 GMT 13 Oct 92

[Text] It has been confirmed for the first time that to strengthen Kim Il-song's one-man rule, North Korea places those who oppose him and those who are ideologically suspicious in concentration camps and puts them under special surveillance.

In a news conference held at the Press Center on 13 October, An Hyok and Kang Chol-won, former prisoners of a North Korean political prisoner concentration camp, who defected aboard a cargo ship on 26 August via a third country, exposed the miserable plight of those confined in the North Korean political prisoners concentration camp.

An Hyok, 24, who had been imprisoned in the political prisoners camp for a year and five months in Yodok County, South Hamgyong Province, revealed that most of the prisoners in the political prisoners camp for singles have contracted diseases due to malnutrition and are leading a miserable lives beyond imagination because they are living on a ration of 360 grams of corn per day plus salt and forced to perform 14 hours of hard labor.

Kang Chol-won, 24, who had served in the same concentration camp for 10 years, also said that once the prisoners are taken to the concentration camp, they cannot think of escaping because it is surrounded with barbed wire and they are under surveillance by heavily armed soldiers. He added that few prisoners live beyond 40 years of age because of malnutrition, hard labor, and other conditions.

According to these two people, they understand that the political prisoners concentration camp in Yodok County, where they had been kept, was divided in two; a completely restricted area and another one for revolutionary reeducation. They added that it holds about 50,000 political prisoners within 70 square km.

Kang Chol-won said that after he was released from the concentration camp, he secretly listened to the Korean Broadcasting system's social education program over a radio he surreptitiously bought while enduring forced labor in a coal mine and longed to be in South Korea. He said that this was what made up his mind to defect.

Although the fact that North Korea has political prisoner concentration camps was indirectly revealed by North Korean defectors and by foreign reporters who visited North Korea, this is the first time that former concentration camp prisoners who defected to the ROK confirmed the plight of the political prisoners at concentration camps.

It was learned that North Korea has a total of 12 political prisoners concentration camps, which pack hold 200,000 ideological prisoners and dependents.

South-North Trade Increases Jan-Sep Period

SK0910140892 Seoul YONHAP in English 0821 GMT 9 Oct 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 9 (YONHAP)—South and North Korea exchanged 168.84 million U.S. dollars of goods in January-September, a rise of 31.2 percent from the same nine months last year, the Trade and Industry Ministry said Friday.

In September alone, 14.93 million dollars of goods were traded, a 24.9 percent gain from a year earlier.

Seoul delivered goods worth 151,000 dollars to Pyongyang in September, compared with 55,000 dollars in the same month last year.

The aggregate value of goods shipped to North Korea in the nine months was off 21 percent at 10.19 million dollars due to a total lack of deliveries in April, May, and August, according to the Ministry.

South Korea received 14.78 million dollars of goods from North Korea in September, up 24 percent from last year's 11.9 million dollars, and the aggregate for the nine months rose 37 percent to 158.64 million dollars from 116.83 million dollars, it said.

Nonferrous metals and steel manufactures took 79 percent of the total received from North Korea in September at 11.71 million dollars, the Ministry added.

Economic Team Returns, Reports on Nampo

SK0910153292 Seoul YONHAP in English 1035 GMT 9 Oct 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 9 (YONHAP)—The 14-member joint government-private feasibility survey team which visited North Korea to look into the conditions of the Nampo industrial estate, returned home Friday afternoon.

Kim Ok-yon, a Daewoo group executive and head of the 14-member team, told reporters at Panmunjom that the conditions of the Nampo area where the projected joint-venture projects would be located were good in general.

"If only materials situation and managerial aspects were improved, goods of satisfactory quality could be produced at Nampo," he said.

Already in the area, he said, plants were under construction to produce shirts, bags, jackets, and the like.

Saying that at the moment there is no problem in the Nampo project, Kim said he would prepare a general report at an early date and promote the project after going through required procedures.

He said he and his team members observed about 10 light industries, and felt there was some productivity problem because facilities were superannuated, materials were not supplied smoothly, and there lacked the sense of cost in general.

"However, the Nampo estate conditions were highly good. North Korea suffers power shortage, but 5,000kw of power can be exclusively supplied to the Nampo area to pose no power problem for the agreed-on nine projects," he said.

U.S. Position on North-South Rice Trade Criticized

SK1010000592 Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 9 Oct 92 p 2

[Editorial: "Unpleasant Remarks of U.S. Government Officials"]

[Text] The United States again protested the issue of rice trade between North and South Korea. The United States also implicitly suggested that it will exclude the ROK from the plan to expand target nations, which it is pushing ahead as a follow-up to the settlement of the North American Free Trade Agreement [NAFTA].

Concerning these two issues, we may describe the former as an attempt to find a fault with us [tujip] and the latter as a threat imposed on us by the United States.

Such intimidating remarks were made by U.S. officials almost simultaneously. We cannot but define them as an act that deviated from trade relations and diplomatic practice with a considerable degree of foreshadowing [sangdanghi poksonul kkalda].

The issue of rice trade was mentioned by a high-ranking, trade-related U.S. Government official during informal talks with ROK correspondents at the Foreign Press Center in Washington. The statement that the ROK will be excluded from the list of first-stage target nations in the NAFTA expansion plan was also made by a similar level official from the Commerce Department during a lecture meeting arranged by the Heritage Research Institute.

Needless to say, negotiations and transactions in trade relations between countries are being carried out on bahalf of their own national interests. However, these two aspects are not urgent enough for the United States to take issue and to drive the ROK into a corner by exaggerating the nature of the issue. Thus, it is necessary for us to review such an attitude toward the ROK.

We are aware of the U.S. position not to totally ignore the interests of its own farmers, pounding firms, and exporters. However, as for the issue of rice trade between North and South Korea, it is not an impending issue between the two countries, but a North-South trade issue. This notwithstanding, the United States is going to raise this issue as an agenda item at ROK-U.S. trade talks to be held in Seoul on 22 October. Thus, the U.S. plan is unconvincing.

A precedent was set when trade between East and West Germany before their unification was recognized by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade [GATT] as a domestic transaction. Nevertheless, the United States is attempting to expand the question by talking about export support funds and so forth. We regard this as an intention to apply additional pressure for opening trade relations between the ROK and the United States.

In view of the symbolic nature of rice in our country, we should resolutely reject the other country's argument pro and con on the rice trade between the North and the South of Korea, whether it is trade between countries or a domestic transaction.

As for the U.S. plan to exclude the ROK from the NAFTA expansion plan, the United States stressed that the countries that want to conclude a free trade agreement with it should satisfactorily meet the conditions demanded by the United States in terms of degree of market opening, investment environment, and protection of intellectual properties. Meanwhile, the United States has made a gesture that it will exclude only the ROK while including five nations, such as Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Singapore, which are our country's competitors. Such a gesture is unconvincing.

The United States must have been aware that we are gradually implementing the opening of our markets based on the plan.

We hope that U.S. trade pressure on the ROK is not intended to take advantage of an administrative vacuum that can be created at the later stage of a regime. At the same time, we urge our government to bear in mind that there is no friendly nation as far as trade relations are concerned.

Envoy: PRC Never Expressed Regret for Korean War

SK0910091592 Seoul YONHAP in English 0857 GMT 9 Oct 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 9 (YONHAP)—Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zhang Tingyan said Friday China has at no time expressed regret over its role in the 1950-53 Korean war.

"I hereby emphasize that the press reports that China had expressed regret are without any ground," Zhang said at a press conference.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Meeting the press at his temporary office at the Mukyo-tong Hyundai Building for the first time after his assumption of the Seoul duty, Ambassador Zhang said, "China, in its part, feels no need whatsoever to express such regret."

He said Korea and China ought to cope with things as they look to future.

Touching on the issue of handling properties owned by Taiwan authorities in Korea, Ambassador Zhang said that China's "unmovable" position is that "all public properties should be completely returned to China."

He said that according to this position, Korea and China agreed during their normalization talks that the former Taiwan Embassy land and buildings at Myong-tong and the consulate building in Pusan would be returned to China.

"The Chinese school at Yonhi-tong and other properties would be handled under this principle through future negotiations," Zhang said.

Regarding Korea-China civil aviation talks, he said China still advocates 125 degrees of east longitude as the point of air control switch. "But, we think if there is any other idea, we may consider it," he added.

Zhang who served at the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang three times over 15 years ending 1989, said North Korean policies have changed much in the past two years.

"Since they are working hard to upgrade their economic lives, there will be a progress before long in their economic development and living standard," he said.

About the press reports of Kim Il-song's visit to Beijing in early November, Zhang said he received no information about it.

Asked about China's view of a multilateral security system in Northeast Asia, Ambassador Zhang said China still values bilateral relations.

Official Says PRC Not Ready To Apologize

SK1010081092 Seoul YONHAP in English 0749 GMT 10 Oct 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 10 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korea and China "are walking parallel lines" in resolving their unfortunate past since China says it participated in the Korean war in self-defense, a Foreign Ministry official said Saturday.

Asked to comment on Chinese Ambassador to Seoul Zhang Tingyan's press conference remarks Friday that Beijing at no time apologized for its involvement in the Korean war (1950-1953), the official said China expressed regrets during diplomatic normalizations talks over "abnormal" bilateral relations at one point in their history.

Seoul and Beijing established formal ties last Aug. 24.

"China is firm that its involvement in the war was inevitable for self-defense, and the two countries are walking parallel lines on Beijing's apology," the Ministry official said.

"It is likely to take some time to solve this controversy," he said.

On Zhang's demand that all Taiwan-owned property be turned over to China, the official said Seoul needs to make further legal considerations about handing over the Taiwanese consulate properties in Pusan.

The Chinese ambassador insisted that the consulate facilities as well as Chinese school property in Seoul be given to Beijing. Seoul already gave the former Taiwanese Embassy building in downtown to Beijing.

"China has not yet demanded other properties, and the issue is one that should be solved through negotiations," the official said .

"We could go to the courts if necessary," he said, hinting that the problem could develop into a feud.

Daewoo's Kim U-chung Meets With PRC Vice Premier

SK0910012592 Seoul YONHAP in English 0030 GMT 9 Oct 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 9 (YONHAP)—Daewoo Group Chairman Kim U-chung met with Chinese Vice Premier Zhu Rongji in Beijing on Thursday and they discussed Daewoo's joint ventures with China, including a proposed 2.4 million-ton cement plant in Shandong and a bus assembly line in Shanghai, a Daewoo spokesman said.

Kim was in Beijing to attend a reception for the promotion of private-sector economic cooperation and the first anniversary of Daewoo's branch office in the Chinese capital, he said.

Zhu expressed his satisfaction with Daewoo's active economic cooperation with the communist country and showed deep interest in future joint-venture projects, including resources development.

Seoul, Japanese To Discuss Pyongyang Talks

SK0910035492 Seoul YONHAP in English 0145 GMT 9 Oct 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 9 (YONHAP)—Asian affairs bureau chiefs of the Japanese and South Korean foreign ministries will meet Monday in Seoul, the South Korean Foreign Ministry announced Friday.

The participants, Kim Sok-u on the Korean side and Tadashi Ikeda on the Japanese side, will discuss a wide range of issues concerning bilateral relations and recent developments in northeast Asia, the ministry said.

In addition, observers said, the directors-general of the two ministries will discuss issues concerning the resumption early next month of normalization talks between Tokyo and Pyongyang.

Government Opens Liaison Office in Hanoi

SK0910032992 Seoul YONHAP in English 0259 GMT 9 Oct 92

[Text] Bangkok, Oct. 9 (YONHAP)—South Korea formally opened its liaison office in Hanoi Friday, paving the way for the normalization of bilateral relations.

A signboard-hanging ceremony at the downtown hotel housing the office was attended by Ambassador Pak No-su, who heads the office, Vietnamese Assistant Foreign Minister Le Duc Cang and other Korean and Vietnamese officials.

Seoul and Hanoi severed diplomatic ties in 1975, but agreed last April to open liaison offices as a prelude to diplomatic normalization within the year.

'Speedy' Improvement in Ties With Vietnam Sought

SK1010072092 Seoul YONHAP in English 0659 GMT 10 Sep 92

[Text] Bangkok, Oct. 10 (OANA-YONHAP)—Seoul expects and will actively assist speedy relations improvement with Hanoi in economic, cultural, sports and social fields, chief of South Korean representative office Pak No-su said Saturday.

"Vietnam is equipped with abundant resources, cheap labor, unlimited potentials and strong government will for development and reforms, leaving open variety of areas for cooperation with South Korea," Pak said in an interview with YONHAP News Agency.

The South Korean representative office hung up its signboard in an official ceremony Friday. Vietnam is expected to open its office in Seoul within this month.

The two countries are likely to formalize ties by this year-end , reopening relations severed in 1975 when the Indochinese country was communized.

Russian Deputy Defense Minister Departs Seoul

SK0810050392 Seoul YONHAP in English 0237 GMT 8 Oct 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 8 (YONHAP)—Andrei Kokoshin, Russian deputy defense minister, left Seoul Thursday after a four-day official visit.

Kokoshin arrived Sunday with a 15-member delegation, including eight military figures, at the invitation of the Korean Defense Ministry.

The deputy defense minister met with his Korean counterpart, Kwon Yong-hae, on Monday and they agreed to promote bilateral military cooperation in principle.

Kokoshin was the highest Russian military leader to come to South Korea ever since Seoul and Moscow established diplomatic ties in 1990.

The Russian delegation discussed with concerned Korean officials ways to cooperate in a Russian effort to convert its defense industry to non-military production.

Science Attaches in Advanced Countries To Increase

SK0910140492 Seoul YONHAP in English 0743 GMT 9 Oct 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 9 (YONHAP)—South Korea will more than double its science attaches abroad next year in an effort to gather up-to-date scientific and technological information swiftly, officials at the Science and Technology Ministry said Friday.

The Ministry plans to boost the number of science attaches from six in six countries to 15 in 13 countries and is consulting with the foreign and government administration ministries, the officials said.

The Korean Embassies in the United States, Japan, Russia, Germany, Belgium, and Austria have science attaches.

New locations for attaches are San Francisco, Ottawa, Paris, London, Beijing, Budapest, and the United Nations, the officials said. In addition, a second attache will be posted to Washington, D.C., and Tokyo.

The reason for including Beijing and Budapest is that the two countries are internationally renowned in basic sciences and may serve as good partners for leaping the technology barriers put up by the advanced countries if they are interconnected with Korea's application technologies, the officials said.

Having an attache at the UN Headquarters is primarily aimed at overcoming technology barriers through the international body, they said.

As soon as the inter-ministerial consultations are finished, the Ministry plans to submit a revision to the decree on organization of overseas missions to the cabinet for deliberation and send out the attaches next year.

Increasing Number of Koreans Return Home

SK0910100992 Seoul YONHAP in English 0501 GMT 9 Oct 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 9 (YONHAP)—Some 7,029 emigrants returned to South Korea last year, forsaking permanent overseas residency.

The number was 40 percent of the 17,433 who emigrated last year, the Foreign Ministry said. It said the number of returnees had been increasing remarkably since 1980.

Returnees averaged 5,000, or 30 percent of the annual exodus, in the latter 1980's, 2,200 (7 percent) in the mid-'80's, and 1,200 (4 percent) in the early '80's, according to the ministry's 1992 white paper on emigration.

Of last year's returnees, 5,539 or 75.7 percent came back from the United States, followed by 724 (10.2 percent) from Argentina, 173 (2.2 percent) from Canada, and 67 (1 percent) from Australia.

Among them, 4,971 had emigrated by invitation (70.7 percent), 656 for work (9.3 percent), 557 by international marriage (7.9 percent), 490 after arriving abroad (7 percent), and 352 for business (5 percent).

The recession in the United States, price hikes in Korean real estate, education, and the wish to spend life's winter among their own people were behind the increase, the ministry officials said.

Meanwhile, 17,433 Koreans moved to 14 foreign countries last year and more than 88 percent of them crowded into North America—12,754 settled in the United States and 2,651 in Canada.

Australia took in the next greatest amount of 1,113, followed by 438 in Argentina, and 308 in New Zealand.

Invitation and business were the biggest reasons to emigrate, jumping 37.1 percent to 9,928 and 70 percent to 3,204, respectively, from 1991.

Emigration for work and international marriage, on the other hand, fell 30.5 percent and 19 percent, respectively.

Shipbuilding Orders Lowest Since 1985

SK0910022092 Seoul YONHAP in English 0059 GMT 9 Oct 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 9 (YONHAP)—Ship orders plunged to 1,413,000 tons in the first nine months of this year, 58.3 percent off from the same period last year, the Korea Shipbuilding Industry Corp. (KSIC) said Friday.

Shipyard earnings during the nine months were 1.6 billion dollars, less than half the 3.65 billion U.S. dollars earned in the same period last year, KSIC said.

Korean yards are expected to produce less than 2 million tons of ships this year, amounting to 2 billion dollars, compared with last year's record 5,338,000 tons worth 5.56 billion dollars, KSIC said.

This figure is the lowest since 1,368,000 tons in 1985. Shipbuilding registered 4,098,000 tons in 1983 and 2,556,000 tons in 1984.

Korean shipyards had seemed to be making steady gains, with orders amounting to 3,509,000 tons in 1986, 3,701,000 tons in 1987, 3,042,000 tons in 1988, 3,472,000 tons in 1989, 4,383,000 tons in 1990, and 5,338,000 tons last year.

The slowdown in new contracts reflected the slump in world shipbuilding industry, KSIC officials said.

Apart from the 70,000-ton LNG (liquefied natural gas) carrier no. 3 made by Hanjin Heavy Industry Co., costing 250 million U.S. dollars, there is little chance of such big orders in the next few months to raise the annual record, they said.

Uribyol Satellite Sends Picture of Korean Peninsula

SK0910045292 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Oct 92 p 3

[Text] South Korea's first satellite, Uribyol No. 1, sent down a picture of the Korean Peninsula to the ground station in Taedok Science Town near Taejon, some 150km south of Seoul around 9:52 a.m. Tuesday, the satellite research center announced yesterday.

It is the first time ever that the picture of the Korean Peninsula has been taken by our own satellite. Although the picture quality was not satisfactory in terms of clarity owning to cloudy skies over the country at the time the picture was taken, the picture shows a clear silhoutte of the Korean Peninsula.

"As the autumnal season characterized by clear skies with little humidity is expected to prevail in the weeks to come, Uribyol is expected to send down pictures of better quality to the ground station," said the spokesman.

Uribyol No. 1 sent down a high resolution picture of areas around Mozambique in East Africa shortly after it was put into the orbit in august.

It was originally supposed to send down a picture of the Korean Peninsula sometime during the Chusok holidays (Sept. 10-13) but the attempt ended in failure owing to technical problems with the camera system.

Scientists at the center said the picture sent down from Uribyol suffered nothing in clearity by comparison with those transmitted from large-sized satellites, but added it would be difficult for the satellite to take free pictures of targeted areas because of problems in controlling its positions.

Health Ministry Watching 199 AIDS Patients

SK0910051192 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Oct 92 p 3

[Text] A total of 199 AIDS patients are now under surveillance and 21 patients have died since 1985, the Ministry of Health-Social Affairs said yesterday.

About 221 people developed the fatal disease from 1985 to September this year and 21 of them died and one emigrated, according to a report by the ministry to the National Assembly.

Checks have been conducted on donated blood to determine infection by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and medical examinations have also been conducted on 1,893 prostitutes and seamen for overseas service.

Under the relevant law, those entertainers who have traveled for more than 91 days are required to take medical checks.

A total of 676 foreigners have taken AIDS tests and 15 of them who were HIV carriers were expelled, according to the ministry report.

The ministry is also notified by the U.S. Forces Korea of the number of American servicemen here who turn out to be carrying the HIV virus every three months.

So far, 35 American servicemen who were infected by the virus have been sent back to the United States, the ministry report said.

Burma

Japan Envoy 'Satisfied' With Political Improvement

BK0910080092 Rangoon Burma Television Network in English 1530 GMT 8 Oct 92

[Text] Member of the State Law and Order Restoration Council Lieutenant General Tin Tun, deputy prime minister, received the Ambassador of Japan to the Union of Myanmar [Burma] Mr. Tomoya Kawamura at the minister's office this afternoon. They also had a cordial discussion on further strengthening friendly relations between the two countries and economic cooperation. The ambassador said Japan is satisfied with the improvement in the political situation in Myanmar and expects future prospects.

Commission Meeting Discusses Delegate Selection

BK1310034792 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 12 Oct 92

[Text] The Convening Commission for the National Convention held a coordination meeting with deputy ministers of various ministries and heads of government departments and enterprises in the Mingala Hall of the People's Assembly Building this afternoon and discussed selection of representatives of the public service personnel and intelligentsia and technocrats.

The meeting was attended by Major General Myo Nyunt, chairman of the Convening Commission for the National Convention; Maj. Gen. Myo Thant, deputy chairman of the convening commission; members of the convening commission; deputy ministers of ministries; and heads of government departments and enterprises.

Maj. Gen. Myo Nyunt delivered an opening address and Brigadier General Aung Thein, secretary of the convening commission, explained matters related to selection of representatives of the public service personnel and intelligentsia and technocrats.

The questions raised by those in attendance were answered by Brig. Gen. Aung Thein. The meeting ended at 1400 after Chairman Maj. Gen. Myo Nyunt delivered a closing address.

Karen Rebels Regroup After Losing Camp

BK1110014192 Bangkok THE SUNDAY POST in English 11 Oct 92 p 2

[Text] Mae Sot—Soldiers of the Karen National Union [KNU] have regrouped at a larger camp after their Sawhta camp, about 70 km inside Burma from the Thai border, was overrun by Rangoon troops last Tuesday, KNU sources said.

About 1,500 Burmese troops from the 116th, 115th, 117th and 102nd battalions began staging the offensive against the Karen's Sawhta camp last week before 500 KNU soldiers retreated leaving the camp to government troops, the sources said.

The KNU claimed that about 100 Burmese troops were killed while five Karen soldiers died and 21 were injured before the camp fell. They have now regrouped at Thimokhi camp opposite Mae Sariang District of Mae Hong Son province.

The week-long fighting has resulted in about 500 Karen civilians fleeing to take refuge in Sok Moei District of Mae Hong Son.

Other 600 Karen civilians camped on the bank of the Salwin River ready to flee into Thailand if the fighting got worse.

Rebel Government Condemns SLORC Notification

BK1110114592 (Clandestine) Democratic Voice of Burma in Burmese 1430 GMT 10 Oct 92

[Statement by the National Coalition Government of the Union of Burma, dated 4 October 1992]

[Text] Listeners, the National Coalition Government of the Union of Burma [NCGUB], has issued a statement dated 4 October 1992 as follows:

It is obvious from the statement ensuring participation of the Armed Forces in the country's leading national politics in the future mentioned in Notification No. 13/92 issued in Rangoon on 3 October by the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] that the Armed Forces intends to retain the state's power indefinitely.

It is clear that the SLORC notification is just a superficial political reform which is an attempt to distract the world's attention away from Burma's human rights issues, which will be discussed at the present United Nations General Assembly [UNGA].

SLORC's intention to dominate the future of Burmeses politics contradicts UN Resolution No. 46, issued unanimously on 17 December 1991, which calls for the right of all Burmese citizens to participate freely in political developments that would lead Burma toward transformation into a democratic nation.

Furthermore, the United Nations Human Rights Commission in Geneva on 3 March 1992 unanimously expressed its concern over the unimproved political situation in Burma, which would fulfill the political desires of the Burmese populace as expressed in the 27 May 1990 general election. It also contradicts Resolution No. 1992/58.

The NCGUB severely condemns the SLORC notification as another attempt to dishonor the public's desire, which was explicitly expressed in the 1990 election, and appeals to the United Nations to denounce the SLORC for its disrespect to international communities. It is clear that the SLORC has ignored the desires and wishes of the Burmese people and the international community. Therefore, we urge the United Nations to take firm action against the SLORC in order to return peace and democracy in Burma.

The NCGUB, dated 4 October 1992.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

King Comments on NAFTA, Ties With United States

BK0710091292 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0800 GMT 7 Oct 92

[Text] Malaysia hopes the emergence of trade groupings such as NAFTA [North American Free Trade Area] will not weaken the global trading system. His Majesty King Sultan Azlan Shah also hopes that it will not diminish the close economic ties between Malaysia and the United States. His majesty says the government looks forward to working with the United States to ensure that access to global markets will continue unimpeded. As a country that has achieved economic progress on the basis of free trade and market economy, Malaysia notes with concern any development that could affect the open and free world trading system.

His majesty said this at a ceremony when the U.S. ambassador to Malaysia, Mr. John Stern Wolf, presented his credentials to the king at the Istana Negara [State Palace] in Kuala Lumpur today. His majesty said, in an effort to make Malaysia an industrialized country and achieve the status of a developed nation by 2020, the country needs the support and participation of friends and economic partners. In this regard, Malaysia welcomes the continued U.S. involvement in her development programs. On the multilateral front, his majesty said Malaysia and the U.S. have a common interest in the preservation of world peace and stability.

Earlier, his majesty the king received the credentials of Vietnam's ambassador-designate, Mr. Ngo Tat To. His majesty reaffirmed Malaysia's willingness to help Vietnam rebuild its economy.

Acting Minister on Aid for Cambodian Election

BK0610080892 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0715 GMT 6 Oct 92

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Oct 6 (ANEX/BERNAMA)—Malaysia is willing to assist in the Cambodian election if there is a request by the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), Acting Foreign Minister Abu Hassan Omar said Tuesday.

Malaysia cannot assist any faction in the elections scheduled for next year but would be able to assist UNTAC, he told reporters after meeting Chea Sim, the chairman of the Cambodian National Assembly, here.

He said that the Cambodian leader had briefed him on the efforts of UNTAC to ensure the smooth running of the elections.

Abu Hassan, who is Minister for Domestic Trade and Consumer Affairs, said Chea had informed him that UNTAC efforts in Cambodia needed the full support of the international community.

Chea arrived Monday with a 13-member delegation for a five-day visit. During his stay here, he will be visiting industries and several government departments including the election commission.

Abu Hassan said Malaysia supports the implementation of the Paris peace agreement with the participation of all the four factions in Cambodia. The other three factions are the non-communist Khmer People's Liberation Front, the Sihanoukist faction and the Vietnamese-backed Hun Sen government.

Abu Hassan also said Malaysia was willing to train Cambodian economic planners and other government officers to help them reconstruct their war-ravaged country after the UN-administered election.

Mahathir: Accord on Sabah, Sarawak Needs Review

BK1010091492 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0800 GMT 10 Oct 92

[Text] The 20-point agreement outlining the powers given to the Sabah and Sarawak state governments should be reviewed. The prime minister, Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed, says the agreement was signed more than 25 years ago and should have been reviewed after 10 years. The agreement was mooted in 1963 and designed to give wider powers to the two East Malaysian states. Answering questions by newsmen in Kuala Lumpur this afternoon, Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir said that Sarawak had asked for the review to be carried out.

The prime minister pointed out that the review is to enable integration to take place. He gave an assurance that the review was not to take powers of the state governments, but the special provisions given to the states should be looked into. The special provisions were meant to be temporary when they were first introduced. Asked if the use of passports by (?those traveling) from peninsular Malaysia to Sabah and Sarawak is one of the provisions under review, the prime minister said it is up to the respective state governments to decide on the matter.

Diplomatic Ties Established With St. Lucia

BK1210080092 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0600 GMT 12 Oct 92

[Text] Malaysia and Saint Lucia have established formal diplomatic relations at nonresidence ambassador level with effect from the ninth of this month. A Foreign Ministry statement says the establishment of diplomatic relations with Saint Lucia is in line with Malaysia's active foreign policy of enhancing and strengthening relations with small and developing countries of the South. This is also a follow-up to Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir's visit to Saint Lucia in December last year.

Comprehensive Compensation Sought for Oil Spill

BK1110140492 Kuala Lumpur Radio Malaysia Network in English 1330 GMT 11 Oct 92

[Text] Malaysia will seek compensation not only for the cleaning up of the oil slick caused by the crippled tanker

Nagasaki Spirit but also for environmental and economic losses. Chairman of the National Oil Spill Contingency Committee Dr. Abu Bakar Jaafar says the country will claim whatever is due from the owner of the tanker. He told a news conference in Kuala Lumpur that if it can be justified there have been environmental and economic losses, the country will put up the claim.

Dr. Abubakar is the Department of Environment director general. He was responding to a statement by a senior technical adviser of the International Tanker Owners Federation, Dr. Brian Dick, that Malaysia was likely to receive compensation only for the cleaning up operation as the spillage had no impact on the environment or the economy. Dr. Abu Bakar said the claim will include the cost of air and sea surveillance, manpower, food and lodging of workers in the cleaning up operation, losses incurred by fishermen [words indistinct] and for environmental damage. He said that Dr. Dick is trying to dilute the situation by saying that there are no environmental and economic losses becuase he is looking after the interests of the tanker's owner and not the interests of Malaysia. He pointed out that the Straits of Malacca is not an international waterway because there is no international convention on the straits although it is used heavily for international navigation. Malaysia has every right to anything that happens in its water.

The tanker collided with the container vessel Ocean Blessing in Indonesian waters on 20 September and two days later the slick entered Malaysian waters. [words indistinct] of seven nautical miles long and about one nautical mile wide was 45 nautical miles off Pulau Pangkor [Pangkor Island] yesterday. It has moved further toward the island with a new location of 15 nautical miles off its coast. Dr. Abu Bakar said oil spill-combatting equipment has been mobilized. The clean-up operation will be carried out once the slick is nearer to the island. The authorities could not combat the spill now due to strong waves. No [words indistinct] have been spotted near Pulau Pinang [Penang Island] and Langkawi.

UMNO Defends Malay 'Special Privileges'

BK1210154192 Hong Kong AFP in English 0820 GMT 12 Oct 92

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Oct 12 (AFP)—The powerful United Malays National Organisation (UMNO) on Monday questioned the motive behind demands by ethnic Chinese businessmen that the government abandon its policy of giving Malays special privileges.

"Why are they questioning the traditional right of the Malays which is already embodied in the federal Constitution," asked Najib Tun Razak, the leader of the youth wing of UMNO, the dominant party in the ruling National Front coalition.

Najib, who is defence minister, said his movement would not allow the special rights of the indigenous Bumiputras, the vast majority of whom are Malays, to be removed until they have a substantial stake in Malaysia's booming economy.

The second Malaysian Chinese Economic Congress in August adopted a resolution demanding the government abolish the "demarcation" between Bumiputras and non-Bumiputras as soon as possible to pave the way for open competition.

Soong Siew Hoong, secretary-general of the Associated Chinese Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Malaysia (ACCCIM) which organised the congress, said Sunday that none of the 10 resolutions adopted at the forum would be withdrawn.

The ACCCIM represents more than 20,000 Malaysian Chinese companies and the local Chinese business community as a whole.

Najib said that the youth wing of UMNO, which is headed by Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed, would probably discuss the controversial resolution at its annual meeting next month.

Mahathir's government unveiled a National Development Policy (NDP) last year to continue enhancing Bumiputra participation in the economy, including the established policy of transferring 30 per cent of corporate equity to Bumiputras.

The NDP replaced the New Economic Policy (NEP) framed after race riots in 1969. The NEP was aimed at closing the gap between poorer Malays who make up a little over half of Malaysia's 18 million population and wealthier ethnic Chinese.

Soong said the resolution calling for the removal of the distinction between Bumiputras and non-Bumiputras was in line with Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamead's vision of making Malaysia a developed nation by the year 2020.

The need to establish a "bangsa Malaysia" (Malaysian race) was the first of nine challenges identified by Mahathir as a prerequisite to making Malaysia a developed country, Soong said.

"Achieving a Malaysian race should not be at the expense of removing the special Bumiputra privileges," Najib said, adding that Chinese businessmen should adopt a clear policy of imparting their skills to Bumiputras to achieve a just and equal society.

"Once we are convinced that there is a just and equal society, the Malays would be the first to say there is no need for special privileges," he said.

Cambodia

Post Set Up for Complaints About UNTAC

BK0910101092 Hong Kong AFP in English 0902 GMT 9 Oct 92

[Text] Phnom Penh, Oct 9 (AFP)—The U.N. peacekeeping operation in Cambodia said Friday it would create a new position in response to a petition signed by 167 people protesting sexual harassment and misbehavior by U.N. troops.

The new community liaison officer will be appointed immediately, acting chief of the U.N. forces Behrooz Sadry said at a press conference held to present the petition to the United Nations.

"This is a problem we take very seriously," Sadry said. "We have been aware of a number of these problems ... but obviously with over 20,000 people coming from over 100 countries, we're not in a position to foresee every difficulty that would arise."

The new community liaison officer would investigate complaints about sexual harassment and socially unacceptable conduct, and report directly to the heads of the mission about the findings, Sadry said.

The petition was printed as an open letter to the United Nations in the local PHNOM PENH POST and was signed by 167 people, including male and female expatriates, Cambodians and U.N. personnel.

It recounted incidents of sexual harassment by U.N. personnel serving n Cambodia, pointed to high levels of sexually transmitted diseases among U.N. troops, and noted the lack of women at the top levels of the U.N. mission.

It said U.N. troops were engaging in "frontier behavior, that is, a kind of 'no-rules, anything-goes' attitude."

It called for the appointment of an ombudsman, as well as cultural and sex education for all members of the U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), including increased distribution of condoms.

Forty-five people have been confirmed as carriers of the human immuno-deficiency virus (HIV) that causes AIDS in Cambodia, and 14 percent of prostitutes in a district frequented by U.N. soldiers have been found with the virus, according to the World Health Organization (WHO).

The WHO also found that HIV-positive rates reached 0.75 percent among voluntary blood donors at Phnom Penh's blood transfusion center, a rate comparable to that in neighboring Thailand.

"At the moment, Cambodian women are unsafe because they have to put up with UNTAC men or they wouldn't have a job," said Theaney, a Cambodian UNTAC employee who has experienced sexual harassment at work.

"They make Cambodian women into very cheap objects," she said. "They feel themselves superior because they've got more money and more priority."

She said an African man in civil administration had repeatedly tried to kiss her in his office, a serious cultural faux pas in conservative Cambodia, where even engaged couples are not allowed to go out at night unchaperoned.

While Cambodian men are traditionally allowed to have more than one wife, a woman can be considered contaminated and thus ineligible for marriage by being seen alone with a foreign man.

"I pushed him very hard, and said 'I'm not that kind of person that you think I am,'" she said. "I said, 'Not me. I have my husband at home. I am Cambodian.' For us this is like adultery in your (Western) country."

Linda Hartke, a development worker who was among the drafters of the letter, said public support had been overwhelming, even within the UNTAC administration.

"Some, and I stress the word some, male UNTAC personnel are involved in acts of misconduct, especially towards women, on a daily basis," she said. "This should not be tolerated by Cambodians, by expatriates, and by the majority of UNTAC personnel who set a good example."

People Said To No Longer Have Faith in UNTAC

BK1010012992 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 9 Oct 92

[Text] Our radio has just received an open letter sent by a group of students and professors in Phnom Penh concerning the presence of Vietnamese aggressor forces in Cambodia. Following is the essence of this letter.

UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] Chief Akashi recently said in a news conference that UNTAC will confirm the withdrawal of Vietnamese aggressor forces from Cambodia. He further expressed concern that one day the Cambodian people nationwide will explode in a strike and chase the Vietnamese aggressor forces out of Cambodia; and if that happens, Akashi would allow Vietnam's regime in Phnom Penh to repress it. UNTAC is training the Phnom Penh puppet police to repress the Cambodian people's revolt against Vietnam.

These remarks clearly show that Akashi has admitted that there are Vietnamese aggressor forces in Cambodia. We would like to ask this question: Over the past period, has UNTAC followed the essence of the Paris agreement on the control to ensure that all types of Vietnamese aggressor forces are withdrawn from Cambodia? Over the past 11 months, Akashi and other UNTAC officials, the Vietnamese aggressors, and the Phnom Penh puppets have been carrying out shady activities to prevent the control of Vietnamese aggressor forces. They want people to forget about the issue of Vietnam's aggression and try to check Cambodians, who are victims of Vietnam's act of aggression.

Akashi's above remarks are in line with the concrete activities over the past 11 months which show that:

1. There has been no control on Vietnam; Vietnamese forces have been maintained to prop up Vietnam's puppet regime which has been allowed to continue running Cambodia.

2. Activities have been carried out to prevent the Supreme National Council [SNC] from having any role, rights, and power as stipulated in the Paris agreement. The SNC must have a role, rights, power, and all necessary means to cooperate with UNTAC in carrying out control and a

comprehensive implementation of the agreement, particularly the control to ensure that all types of Vietnamese aggressor forces are withdrawn from Cambodia.

3. Gross laws have been drawn up on election and voters' registration to even allow Vietnamese to vote in Cambodia while Cambodians abroad do not have this right to vote.

4. Criminal laws have been promulgated to arrest and imprison the Cambodian people who oppose the Vietnamese aggressors; the Cambodian people would also be fined.

This is why the Cambodian people clearly realize that Akashi and other UNTAC officials have not come to resolve the issue and get the Vietnamese out of Cambodia so that the country has peace, independence, and national reconciliation. On the contrary, UNTAC has collaborated with the Vietnamese aggressors, Vietnam's puppets, and others to massacre and exterminate the Cambodian nation, people, and the resistance forces so that the Vietnamese aggressors' regime continues to occupy Cambodia. Because of this, Vietnam will occupy Cambodia forever.

Therefore, the Cambodian people no longer have faith in UNTAC and the United Nations. The Cambodian people have no other way than to continue fighting by themselves until there is a control to ensure the withdrawal of all types of Vietnamese aggressor forces for the survival of Cambodia and the Cambodian race, and to restore Cambodia's peace and independence with genuine territorial integrity and national reconciliation.

KR Reiterates Nonparticipation in Elections

BK1210084792 Hong Kong AFP in English 0743 GMT 12 Oct 92

[Text] Phnom Penh, Oct 12 (AFP)—The Khmer Rouge [KR] reasserted Monday that the peace accords ending the Cambodian civil war are not working, that they will not take part in unfair UN-run elections and that Security Council action against them is unlawful.

The UN Security Council is due to pass a resolution this week to affirm that the UN-run elections to set up a new Cambodian government will be held as scheduled in May 1993 whether the Khmer Rouge participate or not.

"It's a clear attempt to exclude the DK (Democratic Kampuchea) Party, kill the Paris agreement and maintain the Vietnamese-installed regime," Khmer Rouge spokesman Mak Ben told reporters at a morning briefing outlining the position of the Democratic Kampuchea Party, the official name of the faction.

Mak Ben said that nearly one year after signing the peace accords, its fundamental provisions have not been carried out, namely the verification of the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Cambodia, the establishment of a neutral political environment and the authority of the Supreme National Council (SNC).

The Khmer Rouge have so far refused to lay down their arms and cooperate with UN peacekeepers trying to implement the Paris peace accords, signed on October 23, 1991. The faction maintains that invading Vietnamese forces are disguised as Phnom Penh government troops and are among the hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese immigrants living in Cambodia.

It also wants more political power through the SNC, the body chaired by Prince Norodom Sihanouk and supervised by the United Nations grouping all four factions. The Khmer Rouge claim the SNC currently has no power because the United Nations is siding with the Phnom Penh regime, which was installed by Vietnam in 1979.

"The Vietnamese are throughout the country in disguise, throughout the Armed Forces of the Phnom Penh party, merged with Vietnamese settlers, and disguised as advisors and experts working in the administrative structure of the Phnom Penh regime," Mak Ben said.

"There is insecurity prevelant everywhere in Phnom Penh and the countryside," he said. "To organize elections in such conditions it is well known to everyone it is not in conformity with the Paris agreement. In such conditions, we cannot, we will not, accept the elections."

He said the delay in implementing the Paris agreements was due to the United Nations' failure to address the Khmer Rouge's concerns and that any UN Security Council move to impose sanctions would be unjust.

"On whom do you impose sanctions? On those who are only asking for the complete implementation of the Paris agreements?" Mak Ben asked. "That kind of sanction is unlawful and so it is unacceptable."

Diplomats in Phnom Penh said the Security Council was responding to a growing feeling that time is running out and that further negotiations with the Khmer Rouge would go nowhere.

"How long can we keep the door open," asked one Western diplomat.

An Australian proposal calls for closing out the Khmer Rouge by the end of the year, but other Asian diplomats protest that the Khmer Rouge have valid points that need to be addressed before any further action is taken.

Hor Namhong 9 Oct Activities in New York Reported

BK1210091992 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 11 Oct 92

[Text] At noon on 9 October at the UN Headquarters in New York, His Excellency [H.E.] Butrus Butrus-Ghali, UN secretary-general, received H.E. Hor Namhong, foreign minister of the State of Cambodia [SOC] and member of the Supreme National Council [SNC].

On that occasion, the UN secretary-general extended his best regards to the prince head of state and to H.E. Hun Sen, chairman of the SOC Council of Ministers.

For his part, H.E. Hor Namhong expressed profound thanks for the UN secretary-general's warm and cordial reception given to him and his delegation. He also conveyed the best wishes and warm salutations from the Cambodian head of state and SOC Council of Ministers Chairman H.E. Hun Sen to H.E. UN Secretary-General Butrus Butrus-Ghali.

Also present were Mr. Akashi, special envoy of the UN secretary-general to Cambodia; and Ambassador (Uk Burut), general adviser to the SNC permanent representative at the United Nations.

In their talks, H.E. Hor Namhong spoke about the implementation of the Paris agreement and the Khmer Rouge's intransigence and their attempt to recapture power by using numerous strategies and tactics and creating obstacles to stall implementation of the accord. At the same time, H.E. Hor Namhong called on the United Nations, within the framework of the UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] mandate, UN Charter, and Paris agreement, to take measures to pressure the Khmer Rouge to correctly and thoroughly implement the agreement and to prevent them from using Cambodia's natural resources to cause a war after the election.

H.E. Hor Namhong stressed that the SOC, despite obstacles created by the Khmer Rouge forces, was determined to continue to correctly implement the Paris agreement and to closely cooperate with UNTAC, the United Nations, and the international community in order to quickly seek peace for the Cambodian people and bring prosperity to the Cambodian motherland.

In his reply, the UN secretary-general stressed that the United Nations has already decided to continue its work according to the set schedule and said that we should not [words indistinct] Khmer Rouge. He added that behind Cambodia, there was firm support from the international community and the United Nations for a correct and thorough implementation of the Paris agreement to move toward a free, general election in Cambodia before or according to the prepared schedule.

H.E. Hor Namhong, on behalf of the Cambodian people and SOC leaders, expressed profound thanks for the efforts and valuable contributions made by the UN secretary-general, United Nations, and international community for the Cambodian people's peace and for peace and stability in this region and the world.

The talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Security Ministry Views Control of Firearms

BK1110090192 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 0430 GMT 11 Oct 92

[Text] In a recent interview, Colonel (Seng Hak), deputy head of the National Security Ministry office, said control of all categories of firearms and explosive is a very important task in the course of the accord's implementation. Since the accord was signed, weapons and explosives have been scattered due to the war. This is because control has not been fully exerted in areas such as armaments that our combatants have kept at home, that some individuals own legally, and that some elements have concealed.

Assessing the current situation, Col. (Seng Hak) said: It is true that the war has died down, but the rate of offenses has increased due to incitement by opportunists and a number of political parties. In addition to offenses committed by criminals, some political parties have also organized and carried out terrorist acts by constantly shipping in and caching their armaments. Because of this, [words indistinct] terrorism is possible.

Asked about the measures envisioned by the National Security Ministy, Col. (Seng Hak) said: We have taken preventive measures by, first, enhancing the capability of policemen in provinces, in the crime suppression division, and in the law and order division. Second, we have organized some forces, including those installed in administrative posts, communes, and wards, which are responsible for maintaining social order and suppressing armed robberies. As such, our measures, combined with those of the masses and administrative authorities, signify that we have increased the important task of arms and explosives control. Along with this, we have asked each citizen and competent official to declare weapons they are keeping at home as well. This will enable us to control and seize illegal firearms.

After the measures on arms control and seizure are made public, we will ask people in various localities to present their weapons for control by competent authorities. Also, we will appeal to the masses, in collaboration with competent services and institutions, to make declarations on weapons in their localities because some individuals own armaments illegally. Furthermore, we will urge the people to report suspicious activities and persons.

Hun Sen's Visit to Kompong Cham Reported

BK1110052492 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 2300 GMT 10 Oct 92

[Text] Last week, from 2 to 8 October, His Excellency [H.E.] Hun Sen, vice chairman of the Cambodian People's Party [CPP] Central Committee, chairman of the State of Cambodia's Council of Ministers, and Assembly member from the Kompong Cham constituency, and his wife; accompanied by H.E. Mat Ly, standing member of the CPP Central Committee and vice chairman of the National Assembly; and many other high-ranking government officials, paid a visit to Kompong Cham Province to assess the economic and social sectors and other tasks.

During a seven-day visit, H.E. Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers, held direct talks with various provincial and district officials, people, elderly persons, monastery committee members, the clergy, and so on. At every meeting, H.E. Hun Sen asked about various problems directly relating to the local situation, particularly those relating to the economy and production, and the new requirements relating to the people's daily life. H.E. Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers, also talked about the latest developments in the process to implement the Paris peace agreement, which the CPP has been sincerely and correctly implementing. However, the other Cambodian side, the Khmer Rouge in particular, not only has not implemented the agreement but also created tension aimed at defeating the process to implement the agreement.

H.E. Hun Sen further said that we implement the agreement because we want to end the war quickly through a political solution, bring peace to the people, and prevent the danger of past disaster. H.E. chairman of the Council of Ministers also told officials at all levels about the work to be carried out now and in the future stressing the tasks which have not yet been carried out and the need to deal timely and in the best way with negative phenomena. Furthermore, attention should be paid to the people's living standards, promotion of production work, direct aid to those who genuinely need it, and to ensuring social security and public order.

During the same period, H.E. Hun Sen also visited the construction of the main building of Chrouy Thmar monastery in the provincial seat, and the bridge at Roka Koy Commune in Kang Meas District.

More Reported on Chea Sim's Malaysian Visit

BK0910064792 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 0430 GMT 9 Oct 92

[Text] During its visit to Malaysia, the high-level delegation led by His Excellency [H.E.] Chea Sim—chairman of the Cambodian People's Party, National Assembly, and National Council of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense—paid a visit to the Malaysian Electoral Commission's office on the morning of 7 October. The delegation was warmly welcomed by (Datuk Harudin), chairman of Malaysia's Election Organizing Committee, and several officials there.

Afterward, the delegation visited the office of the Industrial Development Authority of Malaysia. It held discussions to learn about measures to promote investment with a view to making the industrial and other sectors prosperous.

On the afternoon of the same day, the delegation went to visit the Malaysian Rubber Research Institute where it listened to a report on new technology for rubber cultivation. It also visited the (?national plantation) where techniques to develop rubber species and to extract rubber resin were applied.

Mat Ly Heads Islamic Delegation for Saudi Arabia

BK1310072692 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 0430 GMT 13 Oct 92

[Text] A five-man delegation of the Cambodian Islamic Association headed by His Excellency Mat Ly, vice chairman of the National Assembly and chairman of the Cambodian Islamic Association, left Phnom Penh at 1000 on 11 October for a friendly visit to Saudi Arabia at the invitation of the Islamic Conference Organization.

The delegation was seen off at Pochentong Airport by officials from the Prime Minister's Office and the office of the National Council of the Kampuchea United Front for National Construction and Defense and representatives of a number of Islamic companies.

Indonesia

Minister on Need for Cautious Monetary Policies

BK0810041592 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0000 GMT 8 Oct 92

[Text] Finance Minister J.B. Sumarlin says that the cautious and rational monetary policies must be retained so as to avoid the negative impact of the global economic situation on the national economy. Speaking at a seminar entitled: "Business Opportunities Revival in 1993" in Jakarta yesterday, the minister said that there are no countries in the world, developed or developing, that are not affected by global monetary changes. If the government had not been prepared, the current European monetary upheaval would have impacted negatively on the national economy. The minister expressed confidence that the national economy and business opportunities in 1993 will remain good in line with the increasingly good economic situation.

Suharto Says Indonesia Not Yet Rice Exporter

BK0910053492 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0304 GMT 9 Oct 92

[Excerpts] Jakarta, Oct. 9 (OANA-ANTARA)—President Suharto said here on Thursday that Indonesia could not as yet claim itself as a rice exporter although it has already been able to send rice abroad as humanitarian aid, President Suharto said here on Thursday.

We can indeed export our rice surplus but we cannot as yet claim to be a rice exporter, he said when he received ministers in charge of agricultural affairs of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

President Suharto said that the sending of Indonesian rice abroad had been done only to countries which were in trouble facing natural disasters or long drought. Indonesia once sent rice to Vietnam and Myanmar [Burma].

They would return it after harvests, he said adding with a smile that the sending of rice abroad had also reduced warehouse costs which could reach billion rupiahs.

President Suharto said that the food security program was not only intended for the country but for other countries as well.

Speaking on the history of the setting up of the National Logistics Command, which was later changed into the Logistics Bureau (Bulog), the head of state said that the establishement of the body was done because at the time a hike in the rice price could influence the national economy. [passage omitted]

The ministers of the ASEAN called on President Suharto before holding a meeting in the afternoon. They were Datuk Sri Sanusi Junid from Malaysia, Roberto Sebastian from the Philippines, Lim Heng Kiang from Singapore, Wardoyo and Hasrul Harahap from Indonesia, and Bustanil Arifin also from Indonesia.

Navy Rescues Hijacked Freighter; Pirates Escape

BK1210105092 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1006 GMT 12 Oct 92

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Oct. 12 (OANA-ANTARA)—An Indonesian cargo vessel, MV [Motorized Vessel] Banowati, hijacked by pirates in the Philippine waters has eventually been rescued after Manila's consent to three patrol ships of the Indonesian Navy to perform their rescue mission in the Phillippine waters.

According to a report received from the Indonesian Embassy in Kuala Lumpur, the green light was given on Friday night and the next morning KRI [Republic of Indonesia Ship] Tongkol, KRI Dorang, and KRI Ngurah Rai of the Indonesia Navy were seen around the ill-fated freighter in order to tow it back into Indonesian waters.

The three patrol ships did not see the pirates because they had reportedly got away since Friday after finding out that they would be arrested by patrol ships of the Indonesian Navy, the Philippine Coast Guard patrol, and Malaysian Sea Police patrol.

The plywood that MV Banowati was carrying was almost still intact in quantity as unloading it needed special devices that the pirates almost likely did not have.

This cargo vessel (3,200 DWT [dead weight ton]) was hijacked by about 100 pirates while on its way to China last Thursday.

The crew members of the freighter, 27 persons, were forced to leave the ship and were rescued by a ship which happened to pass near the scene of the piracy. They had been taken to Taiwan, Sabah, and Malaysia before they were finally returned to Indonesia through Nunukan, East Kalimantan.

The piracy of MV Banowati was handled by the Indonesian Embassy in Kuala Lumpur after the embassy was informed of this by the ship's agent in Singapore several hours after the incident. The vessel is owned by the Jakarta-based P.T. Arpani Pratama Line.

The waters around the border among the Philippines, Malaysia, and Indonesia have recently been vulnerable to piracy. An Indonesian freighter carrying shallots from Taiwan several months ago was reportedly to have undergone the same fate while crossing the territory.

Laos

Problems To Be Resolved by United Nations Cited

BK0810060592 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 6 Oct 92

[PASASON 7 October article: "The United Nations Is Faced With Many World Problems That Must Be Resolved"]

[Text] The 47th session of the UN General Assembly, which has been underway for some time, is aimed at allowing UN member countries to consult with one another in resolving numerous problems facing countries all over the world. At present, the world people are closely monitoring UN activities to see whether or not this largest international organization has fought for the strengthening of the political and economic relations among all nations and has undertaken its duty in resolving the world's numerous problems in a just manner.

The international situation in the 1990's is changing in a rapid and complex manner. As a result, it seems that many developments have posed a great challenge to the United Nations. Regional conflicts, especially in the Middle East, South Africa, Western Asia, Southeast Asia, Central America, and the Caribbean require gradual peaceful settlement. Meanwhile, ethnic conflicts have caused armed clashes to flare up in many hot spots around the world, such as in the former republics of the USSR and the former Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, thereby seriously threatening peace and stability in Europe. In the face of this difficult situation, the international community has entrusted the United Nations with the tasks of settling all world and regional problems. That is why the United Nations has become a formidable, massive, and strong force for ensuring peace and international security and, at the same time, has been charged with resolving all problems around the world, such as those relating to the environment, population, development, famine, backwardness, and the future of mankind.

Over the past 47 years, the United Nations has managed to maintain its stand, objectives, and roles. Nonetheless, its structure has undergone a profound change. The number of UN members has increased from 50 countries in 1945 to 179 at present. Many non-UN member countries are expected to join this international organization in the near future. At the United Nations, the struggle is customarily going on between the forces standing for national independence, peace, and democracy and the imperialist and colonialist forces that have entertained thoughts of controlling and maintaining their hegemony in the world.

Within the past several decades, the United States and many western countries have used their economic power to exploit and change the tone of the United Nations, causing it to lose influence. The United Nations adopted many resolutions—both just and unjust—on the Korean problem in 1950 as well as on many other complex and serious problems, thus causing great damage to the interests of the developing countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

The Nonaligned Movement subsequently emerged to consolidate new forces at the United Nations. After that, a group of 77 countries at the United Nations relentlessly and consistently struggled to attain equality and development, to resolutely safeguard national independence, and to resist unjust political regulations and inequitable international economy. All this shows that no country or groups of countries will ever subject themselves to the United Nations as before. Instead, this international body has now become an arena for struggling against world and regional problems.[as heard]

The 47th session of the UN General Assembly is slated to discuss 144 topics on various issues. Therefore, it is expected that no unanimity can be reached on these topics. The most important topics on the UN General Assembly's agenda are the current turmoil in the former Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the activity of the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia or UNTAC, the solution of military clashes in many regions, the prevention of a nuclear war and the arms race, the protection of the environment, humanitarian aid and development, and, in particular, the modification of the UN organization to conform to the reality and for better efficiency, and the ensuring of peace and international stability.

World public opinion is calling on the UN Security Council to increase the number of its permanent members from five countries, namely Russia, the United States, China, Great Britian, and France, to seven or eight countries to include the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, and India. Nonetheless, it is not easy to resolve this issue because it is involved with the vested interests and roles of many countries—first of all those of the five UN Security Council member countries. The issues raised at the session are also involved with peace, stability, and progress in development.

The world still does not have complete peace at the moment and its stability is still not strong. At the same time, social systems in many countries still remain backward, thus seriously threatening the well-being of hundreds of millions of people. That is why it is necessary for measures to be urgently adopted to reduce such difficulties and hardships. Meanwhile, while industrialized western countries are spending extravagantly, people in scores of countries have suffered famine for a prolonged period of time. The difference between the rich and the poor in the world remains an ocean-wide gap. The overall gross national products of the developed industrialized countries are sixty times more than those of the Third World countries and are thirty times more than in 1960. Foreign debts are heavily piling up on the developing countries. Many countries are despairing because they are not capable of paying back such debts.

In addition, over the past 30 years the scale of the arms race has remained very high. The spending for the arms race have increased to U.S. $2.1 trillion [as heard]. Each year, the spending for arms production is approximately 2,906 times more than the amount of money the United Nations spends for maintaining and building peace.

As a UN member country, Laos pledges to cooperate with other countries in the world by voicing our opinion to fight for peace, national independence, and international stability with a view toward allowing the United Nations to fulfill its tasks and objectives set forth.

Rice Production Estimate for 1992 Reported

BK1110125192 Vientiane PASASON in Lao 30 Sep 92 p 2

[Text] The monsoon seasonal rice cultivation this year has been faced with difficulties in several areas due to unfavorable climates. Some areas were adversely affected by excessive rain, while many areas suffered drought and rain shortage. Regarding this year's monsoon rice cultivation throughout the country, until now rice transplanting has been completed on 96.5 percent of the total area of 405,000 hectares of rice fields.

This year, farmers actively began their rice production works from the very beginning of the season despite any weather conditions. In the central and southern regions of the country, the timing and quantity of rainfall is about normal. Farmers therefore were able to begin rice sowing and transplanting early. As of late August, rice transplanting was completed on 100 percent of rice fields in several provinces, namely Vientiane Municipality, Bolikhamsai, Khammouane, Saravane, Sekong, and Attopeu; 99 percent in Vientiane and Savannakhet Provinces; and 98 percent in Champassak Province.

In the northern region, rice transplanting has been 100 percent completed only in Houa Phan and Xieng Khouang Provinces, while in other provinces only 80-98 percent. The percentages of rice transplanting completed so far in each province are as follows: Phong Saly 98 percent, Oudomsai 95 percent, Luang Prabang 98 percent, Sayaboury 90 percent, Bokeo 85 percent, and Luang Namtha 80 percent of the rice fields. Luang Namtha was the province worst hit by severe drought. With the help of 31 water pumps, only 676 hectares of rice fields have become cultivable, while the other 492 hectares are still in uncertainty and might not even be available for this year's rice growing season at all.

According to preliminary statistics of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, rice planting has been completed on 96.5 percent of the total 405,000 hectares of rice fields all over the country. A total of 1,517 hectares have been damaged by drought, flood, and pestilence—1,289 alone by drought.

Irregular weather conditions plus pestilence have damaged a total of 19,855 hectares of upland rice cultivation areas nationwide. Among the worst affected provinces are Luang Namtha, Luang Prabang, Phong Saly, Houa Phan, and Oudomsai.

It is noteworthy that the long spells of natural disasters—drought and flood—should have caused greater catastrophe than we have experienced. Thanks to precautionary measures against drought and flood, early construction, and improved irrigation systems of various sizes in various localities throughout the country, the damage have been minimized considerably. This year anti-drought operations have been successfully carried out in 184,000 hectares of farmland, representing an increase of 4,000 hectares from last year. Of this figure, 2,400 hectares were saved by small-scale local irrigation systems made by farmers; 1,200 hectares by water pumping stations specifically in Savannakhet and Khammouane Provinces; and 400 hectares by semi-permanent weirs. Furthermore, ditches and water gates were renovated as a flood prevention scheme in Vientiane Municipality, Pak Beung, and Se Bangfai, as well as in other areas. This has helped prevent floods in a total area of 9,800 hectares.

Suffice it to say that damage from pestilence this year has not been serious. The threats from caterpillars, beetles, and grasshoppers in some provinces such as Sekong, Saravane, Savannakhet, and Xieng Khouang were not too destructive and were tackled and eradicated in time.

Provided the weather conditions are favorable throughout the year and without another severe outbreak of pestilence, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has estimated that the seasonal rice production would yield a total of 1,172,475 metric tons of paddy this year.

Philippines

Ramos on Need for Continued Credible U.S. Presence

BK1310043292 Manila PNA in English 0329 GMT 13 Oct 92

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Manila, Oct 13 (OANA/PNA)—Philippine President Fidel V. Ramos said Monday there is a need for a continued credible presence of the United States as a Pacific power to maintain stability in the region.

"There is no escaping the fact that the United States is a Pacific power, it is part of the Pacific rim," the president said in his first press conference after celebrating his first 100 days in office.

He said the security relations between the Philippines and the United States under the mutual defense treaty of [figure indistinct] is to the immediate interest of both parties."

The president cited the importance of the credible U.S. presence in the Pacific even without the special bilateral relations that existed between the Philippines and the United States in the past.

The last batch of the U.S. forces in the country will leave by the end of this year after the Philippine Senate rejected the extension of U.S. facilities at the strategic Subic Naval Base.

The president also said that access of U.S. forces after the Americans shall have left the country is not the paramount issue, but the continuing friendly ties existing between the two sovereign nations are.

He said the Philippine-U.S. will review its security ties next month during the monthly mutual defense board meeting.

Communists Shifting to 'Parliamentary Struggle'

HK1310033492 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English 13 Oct 92 p 12

[Text] The Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) yesterday reported the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP)/New People's Army (NPA) organizational structures in the two insurgent bastions of northern Luzon and northern Mindanao have suffered some setbacks due to Government's peace initiatives.

Specially, northern Luzon insurgents seem to be shifting their membership from the NPA to the National Democratic Front (NDF), a development that apparently manifests growing support in the underground communist movement in that region for a shift from armed to parliamentary struggle. For their part, northern Mindanao insurgent commanders have reportedly begun disarming some of their regulars due to apprehensions the latter may be attracted to Government's peace overtures.

In a press statement, Northern Luzon AFP Civil Relations Group (CRG) Commander Maj. [Major] Rudy Guligado cited statistics culled by his command spanning the period from June to September this year in support of the aforementioned assessment.

Specifically, statistics showed only the NDF posted growth, from 664 to 708 members, or a 5.9 percent increase. In contrast, the NPA suffered a 10.8 percent decrease, from 1,174 to 1,047 members, CPP membership suffered a 5.2 decrease from 288 to 273 cadres and the number of mass base supporters posted a 57.9 percent decrease from 1,167 to 491 sympathizers. Likewise, insurgent-affected barangays in the area posted a 35.4 percent decrease from 322 to 208 communities during the same period.

Maj. Guligado added at least 14 ranking insurgent cadres in his area of jurisdiction have surrendered to Government since the latter repealed Republic Act No. 1700.

Meanwhile, Northern Mindanao AFP CRG Commander Maj. Danilo Acosta disclosed his command had intercepted insurgent communications which reported some insurgent field commanders have resorted to disarming chose of their men suspected of intending to surrender their party issued firearms in exchange for livelihood assistance under Government's Balik Baril Program. This program provides insurgent returnees cash and credit in exchange for their firearms, with the amount commensurate to the type and caliber of the surrendered weapon.

Maj. Acosta recalled the insurgents' Northern Mindanao Regional Committee was the first to publicly spurn Government's peace overtures.

The intercepted communications disclosed the CPP-NPA Central Committee has issued guidelines on how insurgent commanders should cope with the prospect of mass defections among their ranks. Rectificatory measures include disarming and restricting the movement of cadres suspected of intending to return to Government fold, as well as assuring suspects they would not be molested should they defect so long as they leave their firearms behind and do not criticize the communist movement.

Battalion Formed To Help in Antikidnapping Drive

HK1210115292 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 11 Oct 92 p 1

[Text] Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Lisandro Abadia bared yesterday that a battalion of highly trained soldiers was ready to help in the campaign against kidnap-for-ransom gangs and other criminal syndicates.

"I have a rapid deployment force, a battalion composed of Scout Rangers, Special Forces ... this is an elite group," Abadia said in an interview with a radio station.

He said he had designated a general to head the anti-crime task force.

The president has ordered the Armed Forces to help in the drive against organized crime after kidnap-for-ransom cases went on despite intensified efforts by the Presidential Anti-Crime Commission [PACC] headed by Vice President Joseph Estrada.

Estrada welcomed the AFP's [Armed Forces of the Philippines] support to the anti-crime campaign, noting that "criminality is the root cause of poverty."

The vice president was at Camp Crame to witness the inauguration of the headquarters of the Task Force Lawin [Eagle]—the task force formed to help the PACC bust organized crime.

He also said he was determined to fight crime even after receiving reports that several criminal groups were out to kill him.

"I am determined to continue my fight against criminality ... come what may, even if it will cost my life," Estrada said.

As this developed, Senate President Pro Tempore Ernesto Maceda stepped up pressure on the Senate to include in its investigation of kidnappings the mysterious withdrawal of charges filed against the suspected kidnappers of American executive Michael Barnes.

Maceda has maintained that the Barnes kidnap case was the key to the solution of the spate of kidnap-for-ransom cases in the country, noting that ranking police officers were protecting the kidnappers.

Deputy Director General Raul Imperial, acting chief of the Philippine National Police, said the government has solved 40 percent of kidnapping cases reported during the first nine months of the year.

He said 17 kidnapping cases were filed against 66 arrested kidnappers [words indistinct] seized at least 25 wealthy Chinese Filipinos in Metro Manila since August. All the victims were freed after their families paid huge ransoms, except for two boys who were killed despite payment of a P1.5-million ransom.

The Federation of Filipino-Chinese Chambers of Commerce and Industry has warned that foreign investors would shun the country unless the government stopped the kidnappings.

Ramos Approves International Bond Flotation

HK1310032692 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 13 Oct 92 p B-1

[Report by Fil C. Sionil]

[Text] President Fidel V. Ramos has given the go-ahead for government economic managers to conclude the remaining options of the $4.6 billion debt relief package negotiated with foreign commercial bank creditors. Central Bank [CB] Governor Jose L. Cuisia, Jr. disclosed that the presidential approval to issue the three types of bonds in the international market was given last week by Malacanang.

Cuisia said the President okayed the international bond flotation even after being informed that the government would have, for the time being, to dip into its own resources to purchase the U.S. Treasury zero coupon bonds.

Economic managers had earlier reported obtaining bridge financing to purchase the zero coupon bonds, which will be used to backup or as collateral for three kinds of Philippine bonds to be sold abroad. Sources said that bridge financing was supposed to have been negotiated with the country's fiscal agent for the debt restructuring program, the U.S.-based investment bank J.P. Morgan. How much in bridge financing would be available, however, might not have been agreed on yet in the light of the CB head's statement that the government might have drawn on its own resources for some $450 million to buy the zero coupon bonds.

Under the remaining options of the debt package, the Philippines will have to convert some $3.4 billion of the country's debts with foreign banks into three kinds of longer term, high yielding bonds. The other option, the debt buy-back program concluded last May enabled the country to redeem $1.3 billion of its old I.O.U.'s from 74 participating foreign banks at a discounted rate but had to use up $650 million of its reserves.

External financing for the debt reduction scheme is being sourced from the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, and the Japan Export-Import bank. Last week, IMF senior resident representative to Manila Christopher Browne disclosed that the fund officials in Washington have agreed in principle to grant the request of the Philippine Government to avail of the augmentation fund for the debt reduction program. However, the availment of the fund, which could be as much as 40 percent of the subscription quota of a member country, would depend on the Philippines getting passing marks in IMF second economic performance review and establishing a track record on its economic performance.

The first criterion has been already hurdled by the country. This was the risk Cuisia was referring to, since the IMF, despite the agreement in principle, may not be able to release the augmentation fund within the year or early next year. On the other hand, the bridge financing obtained could be rolled over until march only. The Philippines is set to issue Oct. 28 the three bonds to participating foreign commercial banks.

Thailand

Wichit on U.S. Suspension of Armed Forces Ties

BK0610094392 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 5 Oct 92 p 2

[Excerpts] Speaking to reporters at the Air Force Airport yesterday, Defense Minister General Wichit Sukmak said that the prime minister's plan to restructure the Armed Forces must be brought up first for consideration and consultation. The Armed Forces themselves, however, have been taking similar actions such as the reduction of personnel. The plan will unlikely cause any impact on the improvement of the Armed Forces' efficiency.

Asked about the report that the United States had announced the serverance of relations with the Thai Armed Forces because of its disbelief that the latter will not interfere in politics, General Wichit replied that the United States only intends to suspend, not sever, the relations for a period of time. Citing the recent visit to the United States by the Air Force commander, he said he cannot foresee any problem in this connection. [passage omitted]

Air Force Commander Admiral Kan Phimanthip told reporters that the Air Force is considering internal development through the reduction of force, adding that the Air Force has not recruited additional personnel during the past two years.

Asked about U.S. mistrust with the Thai Armed Forces, Admiral Kan Phimanthip said that the Thai Armed Forces must try to convince the United States that they have stopped interfering in politics. As a matter of fact, the armed forces, at present, do not meddle in politics.

Premier: Government To Tighten Control of Military

BK1010025992 Bangkok THE NATION in English 10 Oct 92 p A1

[Text] The government will review laws covering the Armed Forces and the Defence Ministry to ensure effective administrative control of the country's defence policies, Prime Minister Chuan Likphai said yesterday.

Chuan also said he had assigned Defence Minister Gen Wichit Sukmak to oversee the implementation of new defence policies which had won approval from the defence minister as well as "all concerned."

The prime minister said he also asked Wichit during a 60-minute meeting at Government House yesterday to ensure the Armed Forces' budgetary proposals for the 1992 Budget Bill conform with the restructuring of the military and the government's policy to boost the income and welfare of the rank and file.

"The minister is happy with the part of the draft policy statement concerning the Armed Forces and I asked him to supervise the implementation of the policy after it is delivered to the House," he said.

"In particular, I asked him to take care of the defence budgetary allocations because after the delivery of the government's policy, the first urgent task...is to review the budget bill," he said.

Chuan said overall defence spending would increase from the just ended 1991 fiscal year.

"Largely, the money will go to soldiers' payrolls. There are also budgetary allocations committed in the past for the procurement of weapons, as far back as 1987," he said.

The Chuan administration's defence policy focuses on the following three points:

—Modernizing the defence forces, adjusting the size of the Armed Forces, and boosting their combat efficiency. The reservist mobilization system will be modernized.

The Armed Forces will also become self-reliant in the course of the overhaul with special emphasis given to promoting training and research in defence know-how.

—Promoting the Armed Forces' participation in national development. Special emphasis will be placed on the roles of the military to protect the economic interests of the country, both on land and in vital sea lanes.

—Ensuring an improvement in the welfare and income of the rank and file.

Deputy Defence Minister Maj Gen Sombat Rotphothong, meanwhile, told reporters that Maj Gen Chamlong Simuang, de facto leader of the Phalang Tham Party, asked the prime minister to include in the government statement the party's policy that appointments of military officials must not benefit a single military group.

Wichit could not be reached for comment yesterday.

Asked how the government would depoliticize the military, the prime minister said the roles of Armed Forces and government agencies had to conform with laws governing the relevant military and state agencies.

Chuan reaffirmed his previous announcement that politicians must have a say in policy decision-making for the Armed Forces.

"Politicians have to take care of policy matters because they have to be held responsible for the results of the policies. And I plan to review the Defence Ministry Officials Act which provides the framework for relations between the military and the government," he said.

Chuan played down comments by his defence minister and top military officials who defended the military crackdown during the May 17-21 political crisis.

Bangkok Protests to Burma Over Hostages

BK1010153192 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1230 GMT 10 Oct 92

[Text] The Muang District chief and his men remain detained inside Burma despite efforts by various parties to secure the release of the Thai hostages held by Burmese troops.

In addition, clashes between Burmese troops and Karen rebels are reported along the Thai-Burmese border.

Muang District Chief Niphon Khampha and a party of 10 members have been held captive by Burmese troops for five days. They still have not been released, contrary to reports from various sources saying that the group had been freed and returned to Thailand. There have been no reports on the group's location. Burmese soldiers have kept moving them from place to place. The latest report says the group was taken by car to Bawlahke Village, which is about two hours by boat or 10 hours by car from the Thai border. Officials continue to seek information on the whereabouts of the Muang District chief.

Meanwhile, clashes have been reported on the Thai-Burmese border in Mae Hong Son Province between Burmese troops and Karen rebels. The fighting was reported close to Ban Doi Saeng, Tambon Pang Mu, Muang District. The combatants were using heavy weapons, but no spillover into Thailand was reported. Provincial authorities in Mae Hong Son dispatched four teams of volunteers to guard Ban Doi Saeng.

Clashes have also been reported near Ban Cho Tha, Mae Sariang District between Burmese soldiers and Karen ethnic troops led by General Bo Mya. Exchanges of artillery fire were reported, but there was no spillover into Thai territory. The clashes resulted in an influx of 58 families comprised of 360 Karen civilians into Thailand at Ban Huai Po Poe, Mae Sariang District. Thai Military Command Unit 35 has taken control of the area.

Prime Minister Chuan Likphai said the government has been trying to contact the Burmese Government to secure the release of the 12 Thai hostages:

[Begin Chuan recording] The Rangoon government is coordinating with its local authorities. The problem in Burma involves communication difficulties, making it difficult to make contacts. When our Foreign Ministry contacted the Rangoon government, it seemed that they were having trouble contacting their own local authorities. This has delayed our efforts to get the problem solved and our men returned. The Rangoon government has heard us. It is learning about the problem the same way we are. The Rangoon government does not seem to know what is going on in the area. [end recording]

The Interior Ministry has issued a note to Burma protesting the detention of the Thai district officer and his men from Mae Hong Son Province for nearly one week now without any sign of their imminent release. Deputy Interior Minister Suthat Ngoenmun told reporters that the measure was taken to pressure the Burmese Government to speed up efforts to release the 12 Thai officials. The Interior Ministry has submitted the note to Burma through the Foreign Ministry. The deputy interior minister expressed concern for the safety of the Thai hostages as fighting has erupted in the area and they could be harmed by a spillover. There was a report that a Thai national was wounded in a recent exchange of gunfire.

Deputy Premier Discusses Economic Priorities

BK1210035892 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 12 Oct 92 p 30

[Report on interview with Thai Deputy Premier Bunchu Rotchanasthian by Peter Mytri and Patthanaphong Chantranontwong; date, place of interview not given]

[Excerpts] Phalang Tham is often seen as an urban-based party. The emphasis of the man who heads the party's contribution to the government's policy statement is therefore a paradox: Deputy Prime Minister Bunchu Rotchanasathian is emphatic in his determination that rural policies will have to be the priority.

"Of course. That's certain. And our urban policy is to reverse the flow, to redistribute the population back to the countryside," he says.

Within Phalang Tham politics, there is a logic to the rural emphasis, however. In order to increase its representation in Parliament and increase its weight in government, it will have to win more seats outside Bangkok. Bringing people like Mr Bunchu into the party is part of the process.

Mr Bunchu represents Nakhon Sawan. Before joining Phalang Tham, he was a key founding member of three parties: Social Action, Community Action, and Solidarity (which was created through the merger of Community Action with some other small parties). He has also represented Chonburi, developing a good working relationship with Somchai Khunplum, the influential mayor of Saensuk who is better known as Kamnan Poh.

He has been described as a rarity, an elected politician with a clear economic ideology. But it is an ideology that is highly controversial and it could make him a maverick in the formulation of the Chuan government's policy. As one of the four deputy prime ministers, he is a member of the key core group drafting the new policy statement. [passage omitted]

Mr Bunchu, a former senior executive of Bangkok Bank, remains critical of conventional economics, however. One of his repeated themes is that local or national governments need to borrow in order to redistribute income and to generate economic growth that can then be used to repay the debt. He is unashamed [of] deficit budgeting and of the "Keynesian" label.

"I accept it. I still firmly believe in this approach, particularly for a developing country that is quite backward in terms of income distribution."

His harshest comments are targeted at the economists in the bureaucracy who have been arguing for years that the government keep spending within the bounds of its revenue in order to avoid mounting debt, inflation and a deficit in the current account, the balance of trade in goods and services.

"I utterly refuse to accept that organisations such as the Bank of Thailand, National Economic and Social Development Board [NESDB] and Budget Bureau can dictate policy. We have to discuss rationally whether a budget deficit is unsuitable."

He accuses government economists of arguing simplisticly that a balanced budget is needed in order to generate international confidence in the Thai economy without looking at the actual economic factors involved.

He says the Bank of Thailand "broke etiquette" by announcing, before the deputy prime ministers could complete their policy statement, that the budget would have to be balanced.

He complains that the central bankers and national planners have imposed limits on the government's economic policy without any public accountability.

"I have little room to play with, within those limits, to make suitable allocations, when in fact there are urgent needs that have to be met. What legitimacy do they have to set such rigid limits?"

But he adds that he is not necessarily arguing in favour of a budget deficit; merely that a deficit should not be ruled out. Before making public statements about the need for a balanced budget, he says, officials should spell out what the effects of a deficit would be and whether the feared current account deficit could be tackled by other means.

He expresses confidence in the country's ability, through well-coordinated actions by the many agencies, to reduce its current account deficit while at the same time running a budget deficit, an assertion that would make the country's monetarists shudder.

"But I have to admit that I have not yet reached the position where I can say what measures will have what effect. What worries me right now is efficiency and the ability to work together."

His criticism of the bureaucrats' limited vision extends to the five-year National Economic and Social Development Plan. He accuses the planners of taking an ivory tower approach to policy and failing to realise the true nature of the problems out in the country. Only elected politicians are really in touch with the people's problems, he says.

The upshot is that the government's policy statement is also limited by the commitments of the National Development Plan.

"On this point, I don't know if you would agree—whether setting out plans in this manner tends to be too restrictive in a democracy."

He declines to reveal details of the policy statement before it goes to Parliament. But he does go so far as to say that the statement will place grater emphasis on provincial and rural development and that it will therefore have to prescribe delays in some projects set out in the National Development Plan while accelerating others.

[Excerpts] Nevertheless, [the] plan will still impose some restrictions that in his view are unwarranted.

"The boundaries have already been in operation. What can we do about it? Can we just discard it?"

One of the problems, he suggests, is that governments tend not to remain long enough in office for MPs to be able to have a greater say in setting out the plans. He certainly agrees with those who would like to see Parliament have the power to accept or reject the plans.

"I agree completely. In a democracy you have to accept that the voice of the people is paramount. Decisions that affect the well-being of the people have to be made by the people. They cannot be made by a group of people who do not know the realities of life."

Within all this criticism of the "ivory tower" planners is an interesting implication. Ultimate responsibility for drafting the latest development plan lay with the NESDB's governing board, whose members included the Democrat-appointed deputy prime minister, Dr Suphachai Phanitchaphak, and whose chairman was none other than the New Aspiration Party appointee, Dr Amnuai Wirawan.

Can we therefore expect problems between the appointed and elected deputy prime ministers and a policy that in his view might be out of touch with the people's needs?

"You should not look only at the deputy prime ministers. There are many MPs in the Cabinet," he replies. He adds that having both elected and appointment members of the Cabinet could make it more "complete."

One implication of his rural emphasis ought to be that the government should not subsidise the cities, particularly the billion-baht large-scale infrastructure projects.

He agrees with the conclusion and argues that local agencies such as the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (BMA) or the state enterprises handling Bangkok's expressways, telephones and electric railways should raise funds through the money market, perhaps by issuing bonds.

"All municipalities in the world do that. They plan ahead and they draw in funds from the money market, and they all have huge debts."

He is less interested in whether those projects should actually be run by private companies. He argues that the investment should generate enough wealth in the city to provide taxes that the local administration could then use to repay the dept.

He is not necessarily arguing that the projects themselves need to generate commercial rates of return because in his opinion pricing policies should benefit the poor and the not-so-rich middle class.

"They are numerous and their numbers are increasing," he says. More and more people are commuting. "Mass transit is extremely important."

In order to help the poor, subsidies might be needed, even in Bangkok, but using funds raised in Bangkok, he says. [sentence as published] But he also wants agencies to argue their cases more clearly when seeking subsidies or price increases.

On the recent increase in the expressway toll, and further promised increases, for example, Mr Bunchu says he is unconvinced that the operating agency, the Expressway and Rapid Transit Authority, has supplied enough public information to show that the increases were needed.

He complains that state enterprises and the government bureaucracy lack accountability, and that in the past top officials have been appointed for patronage reasons, for example because of their positions in the armed forces, instead of on merit.

One important question is whether his view is shared throughout the Phalang Tham Party and whether Bangkok Governor Kritsada Arunwong na Ayutthaya agrees that the BMA should raise funds by issuing bonds and be prepared to repay its debts through increased local taxes.

"We've talked about it a lot," he insists.

Mr Bunchu describes corruption as a problem whose solution has to be a priority. He proposes setting up an internal checking system within the bureaucracy that would involve closer monitoring of accounts and decisions within smaller sections of the civil service.

This, he claims, would serve to prevent corruption because officials would realise they are being watched by others close by.

Would Phalang Tham leave the coalition if ministers from other parties were suspected of being corrupt?

"Don't ask that. They already think we are too ready to leave and are accusing us of overstepping the mark on the declaration of assets question."

Two Injured in Explosion at Interior Ministry

BK0910125892 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 1200 GMT 9 Oct 92

[Text] According to a reporter, at about 1530 today, an explosion could be heard on the Bamrungmuang Road side of the Interior Ministry. Policemen from Samranrat Police Station and Nawin Chanthahiran, the deputy permanent secretary of the Interior Ministry, investigated the incident immediately afterward. The explosion occurred at the second guardhouse outside the ministry. Police Sargeant Wathachai Samnuanthi, the policeman assigned to the guardhouse, was wounded in the nose and ear. Suprani Thirawit, an Interior Ministry official who happened to walk by, was wounded in both legs. She was taken to the hospital. A telephone booth was also damaged.

Preliminary inspection shows that the explosion created a crater four inches deep and six inches wide. A police officer believes the explosion was caused by a plastic explosive and aimed at intimidation. The explosive was probably thrown from across the street.

Deputy Interior Minister Chaowat Sutlapha, who arrived at the ministry later, told newsmen he believed the incident was committed by a mentally disturbed person.

Police General Manat Khrutchaiyan, the deputy director general of the Police Department, then arrived at the scene and was seen talking with Colonel Sonchai Montriwat, the interior minister's secretary.

Chawalit: No Political Motive for Ministry Bombing

BK0910144692 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1230 GMT 9 Oct 92

[Text] Speaking to newsmen this evening after returning from an inspection trip to the south, Interior Minister General Chawalit Yongchaiyut said the bomb explosion at the Interior Ministry was not politically motivated. He said he ruled out political motivation after receiving a briefing on the incident.

[Begin recording] [Chawalit] There are two motivations one can think of—personal motivation and nonpersonal motivation, that means, political motivation. After listening to the police report and analyzing it, I can say that the incident was personally motivated. Police have found clues leading to the bombing. It was a chain of action motivated by personal affairs. Should it be politically motivated, why would it have to take place there? Why not somewhere else and on a larger scale. There is no need to take trouble in committing the crime there. From such reasoning, I have come to that conclusion.... Anyway, the police will speed up the investigation to get more details about the bombing. [end recording]

Vietnam

Foreign Diplomats in Hanoi Dismiss MIA Rumors

BK1310073692 Hanoi VNA in English 0644 GMT 13 Oct 92

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 13—Senior foreign diplomats and Western aid workers in Hanoi have dismissed American rumours that Vietnam is still holding U.S. servicemen missing from the war and have urged Washington to make peace with its old enemy.

REUTER and the British Broadcasting Corporation canvassed the 37 embassies and some two dozen aid agencies in the Vietnam capital on the missing-in-action (MIA), issue, a main obstacle to Washington's normalisation of relations with Hanoi.

In a recent report Hanoi-based REUTER correspondent Kathleen Callo said: Twenty of the 24 ambassadors or charges d'affaires who responded said they did not believe Americans were now being held in Vietnam. The remainder said they did not know but had no information suggesting the existence of any captives.

Some former senior U.S. Government officials told the Senate recently they believed some prisoners were left behind at the end of the war but they could present no conclusive evidence.

Of the 2,266 Americans whose remains were never recovered from Indochina, Washington believes in a few dozen cases the men may have survived plane crashes or other incidents.

Since 1988, Vietnam has allowed dozens of U.S. experts to investigate those cases by interviewing villagers and excavating crash sites and graves across the countryside.

Several ambassadors sharply criticised Washington for making the resolution of the MIA issue a precondition for normalising relations with Hanoi and lifting a U.S. trade embargo that denies Vietnam loans from the World Bank and international fund.

"It is plainly unfair to use the MIA issued as a pretext to normalise. [sentence as received] The MIA issue is also a matter that Americans have to solve with themselves," one respondent said.

"Vietnam has done what can be done in helping to solve the problem ... The search has taken pathetic proportions. It is hard to find evidence 20 years afterwards in tropical forests. The MIA question has just been an excuse for the U.S. administration to postpone normalisation", another said.

Several diplomats said the sanctions, by isolating Vietnam, were hurting reformists who wanted to open up the country.

"I think the American policy is a mistake. If you want to influence somebody, you have to talk to him. If you can meet him in his home, it's better", one ambassador said.

Ten of the roughly two dozen Western non-governmental aid agencies (NGOs) and international development organisations in Hanoi responded to the survey, also dismissing rumours that Americans were being held prisoner.

The aid agencies, which visit remote parts of Vietnam more than other foreigners, were even more critical of U.S. policy.

"This issue has been used politically in the U.S., at great cost to families of MIAs, by people who want to punish Vietnam", one NGO representative said.

A third said U.S. policy seemed vindictive and ignored the 300,000 Vietnamese still missing from the war.

'Source' Says Border Talks With PRC Begin 12 Oct

BK1010113792 Hong Kong AFP in English 1042 GMT 10 Oct 92

[Text] Hanoi, Oct 10 (AFP)—Vietnam and China are to hold talks in Beijing from Monday on their numerous territorial disputes, including the Spratly islands in the South China Sea, an informed source in Hanoi said Saturday.

The Vietnamese side is hoping that smuggling across the Sino-Vietnamese border will also be addressed at the talks, the source told AFP.

An official from Vietnam's state border committee, confirming that talks were imminent, said the first round would involve experts from both countries and focus on defining the land border.

They are also to discuss the delineation of off-shore economic zones in the Gulf of Tonkin, he said.

The area of greatest potential conflict is the Spratly archipelago, claimed not only by China and Vietnam, but also—in whole or in part—by Brunei, Malaysia, the Philippines and Taiwan. The area lies amid strategic sea lanes, and is reputed to be rich in oil and gas.

China and Vietnam fought a brief border war in 1979 after the latter invaded Cambodia, while in 1988 two Vietnamese warships were sunk in a clash with the Chinese Navy in the Spratlys. The two neighbors normalized relations in November 1991.

New Leaders Greeted by Cambodian Leaders

BK1110045892 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 6 Oct 92

[Text] Dear friends, foreign leaders continued to send their congratulatory messages to SRV President Le Duc Anh, SRV Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet, and SRV National Assembly Chairman Nong Duc Manh, who were recently elected at the SRV Ninth Natonal Assembly's First Session.

The message from Cambodian Council of State Chairman Heng Samrin says: On behalf of the Cambodian Council of State, the Cambodian people, and on my own behalf, I warmly welcome Your Excellency on your election to the lofty position of the President of the SRV. I am convinced that, under your leadership, the Vietnamese party, Government, and people will score ever greater achievements in implementing Vietnam's open door policy. I wish the relations of friendship and cooperation between Cambodia and Vietnam further developed and strengthened.

The message from Cambodian Council of Ministers Chairman Hun Sen to SRV Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet says: I believe that under Your Excellency's leadership, the Vietnamese Government and people will fulfill all targets set in Vietnam's open door policy which is aimed at building a strong and prosperous Vietnam. I wish further development in the relations of friendship and cooperation between Cambodia and Vietnam.

The message from Cambodian National Assembly Chairman Chea Sim to SRV National Assembly Chairman Nong Duc Manh says: We are convinced that under Your Excellency's leadership, the Vietnamese party, Government, and people will undoubtedly fulfill all targets set in the open door policy which is aimed at building Vietnam into a strong and prosperous nation.

Ninth National Assembly Resolution Reported

BK0810115992 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 0801 GMT 8 Oct 92

["Text" of resolution adopted by the ninth National Assembly's first session on 8 October 1992 and read by Mrs. Nguyen Thi Ngoc Phuong, representative of the National Assembly secretariat, at the closing session of the Ninth National Assembly at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi—live]

[Text]**Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Independence, Liberty, and Happiness**

Pursuant to Article 84 of the 1992 Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] and based on a report submitted by the Vietnam Fatherland Front [VFF] Central Committee summing up the people's suggestions to the party and state during meetings from 1-17 July 1992 between voters and candidates standing for the election of deputies to the Ninth National Assembly, as well as on a report presented by the prime minister on the socioeconomic situation in the first nine months of 1992 and the performance of the government during the tenure of the Ninth National Assembly, the Ninth National Assembly's first session from 19 September-8 October 1992 has adopted a resolution as follows:

First, the National Assembly highly appreciates the suggestions contributed by the people nationwide to the party and state during meetings between voters and candidates standing for the election of deputies to the National Assembly. The assembly considers these suggestions as valuable and practical views reflecting the earnest aspirations of compatriots and combatants nationwide with regard to the cause of national renovation.

The National Assembly requests the government, the Supreme People's Court, the Supreme People's Organ of Control, and other state agencies, depending on their duties, functions, and powers, to seriously consider voters' suggestions and work out practical programs of action to promptly respond to the legitimate demands of voters and people nationwide. Let the National Assembly Standing Committee, the Nationalities Council, other National Assembly committees, and National Assembly deputies heighten the sense of responsibility toward the people nationwide by maintaining regular contacts with voters to listen to their aspirations. Let them join hands with the VFF, social organizations, and mass societies in overseeing the ways the various state agencies concerned respond to the people's suggestions.

Second, the National Assembly reviewed the Council of Ministers' report on the socioeconomic situation in the first nine months of 1992 and noted that our outstanding achievement over the past nine months rests with our success in curbing inflation. As a result, the national economy has been developed a step further. Agricultural production is on the rise. Industrial production is up compared with the same period last year. Investment in capital construction has increased considerably. External economic relations have been further expanded. The bad practice of making unauthorized use of one another's capital among the various business establishments has been resolved a step further. Along with those changes for the better on the economic front, marked progress has also been made in the domains of education, culture, public healthcare, social services, national defense and security, and foreign relations.

The National Assembly warmly commends people of all walks of life and economic sectors for their efforts to overcome difficulties. Thanks to the supervision and management of the Council of Ministers and other echelons and sectors along the path of renovation, the socioeconomic situation in the past nine months has gradually been stabilized and developed at a fairly higher speed, thus creating conditions for successfully fulfilling the 1992 state plan.

Apart from the above-mentioned achievements and progress, each domain of work still displays weaknesses and shortcomings, as evidenced by the following facts:

—There still remains a substantial budget overdraft.

—No prompt efforts have been made to reorganize production and renovate the management of state business organizations.

—No strong efforts have been made to bring into full play the potential of non-state economic organizations;

—No quick action has been made to effect wage adjustment and resolve the unemployment issue, which constitute two major problems needing urgent solutions.

—The maintenance of discipline and order still remains lax.

—Corruption and smuggling continue to cause pain to the socioeconomic life, but no severe measures have been taken to deal with them, thus affecting the people's confidence and the implementation of socioeconomic development tasks as a whole.

Facing this situation, the National Assembly would like to suggest the government carry out the following tasks:

1. Formulate concrete policies and appropriate measures to continue to achieve financial and monetary stability, stabilize market prices, contain inflation, strictly direct budgetary revenue collection, regulate monetary circulation and credit and banking transactions, create conditions for production and business development, and broaden foreign economic relations;

2. Concentrate efforts on solving the unemployment problem, rearranging the labor force in the state sector, and reforming the wage system. Efforts should be made to basically monetize salaries and prepare for the changes in the salary scales for 1993 in accordance with the spirit of

the resolution of the Tenth Session of the Eighth National Assembly in December 1991. Efforts should also be made to formulate social welfare policies, with special attention given to the people of ethnic minorities, people living in mountainous areas, and urgent issues in the fields of culture, education, and public health.

3. Take positive measures to help peasants sell their products and to guarantee reasonable prices for their products. Provide satisfactory guidance to export rice and other agricultural products, and create favorable conditions for peasants to accelerate production, especially in the 1992-1993 winter-spring rice crop.

4. Provide close guidance in the rearrangement of production and business, continue to renovate the management mechanism of state-run business estabishments, and create favorable conditions for production and business units to develop in parallel with the market mechanism. Resolutely fight against negative phenomena and wrong doings that cause damage to production, business, and state property, especially in the area of capital construction. Formulate policies to encourge the people to save money for development investment. Broaden the export market, rearrange and closely control export-import.

5. Strive to maintain social order and promote observance of discipline, and resolutely curb and dispel corruption, smuggling, and wastefulness. Provide close guidance in the financial auditing of tasks, and strengthen and purify law enforcement agencies. Resolutely deal with violations to state laws, policies, and regulations causing inconvenience to the people. Seriously deal with the production of fake consumer goods and medicines, the distribution of decadent cultural items, and other social vices causing disturbance of social order and security.

6. Provide satisfactory guidance for national defense and security duties, and guarantee the demands for the implementation of these duties in the present situation. At the same time, apply measures to improve the life of soldiers in the Armed Forces.

Third, the National Assembly welcomes and acknowledges the government's program of action, which concentrates on seven main points that Comrade Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet presented to the National Assembly on behalf of the government. The National Assembly reminds the government to quickly apply measures for the implementation of set tasks. Immediately, the government should resolutely take measures to overcome corruption and smuggling; purify the state mechanism; and urgently rearrange the government's organization to completely perform its duties in accordance with the law on government organization, which has just been passed by the National Assembly. The government should also concentrate its energy toward the execution of socioeconomic development tasks in the remaining months of 1992 and toward the draft report on tasks and objectives for the 1993 socioeconomic development program, which will be submitted to the National Assembly for approval in its year-end session.

Fourth, the National Assembly charges the government, the Supreme People's Court, and Supreme People's Organ of Control with the task of quickly issuing guidelines for the implementation of the law on government organization, the law on the organization of people's courts, and the law on the organization of the people's organ of control, which have just been passed by the National Assembly. At the same time, the government must coordinate with responsible organs to study and establish their working relations for submission to the National Assembly Standing Committee for approval and promulgation in order to bring these legal documents to life.

The National Assembly, the Standing Committee of the National Assembly, the Nationalities Council, and other National Assembly committees—with their functions and duties empowered by the Constitution and the law on government organization—should strive for programs of action to formulate new laws and carry out control work during the term of the Ninth National Assembly. They immediately should formulate lines and policies to organize the implementation of the resolutions passed by this session of the Ninth National Assembly. They should, together with the government, the Supreme People's Court, the Supreme People's Organ of Control, the VFF, and other mass organizations, motivate people throughout the country to seriously implement the Constitution and state laws.

Fifth, the National Assembly calls on countrymen and combatants throughout the country, sectors, and branches from the central to the grass-roots levels, and Vietnamese residents abroad to strive to bring the tradition of all-people great solidarity into full play. Efforts should be made to strengthen unity among Vietnamese patriots of various groups namely the workers, peasants, and intellectuals. Efforts should also be made to strengthen unity between nationalities and religious groups and between people at home and abroad so as to enable them to close their ranks around the National Assembly, the government, and other state agencies—which have just been elected by the National Assembly—to work in the struggle for the independence of the nation, for the freedom of the people, and for the happiness of our countrymen.

All should strive to work and build Vietnam into a civilized and prosperous nation economically and a firm and strong country militarily. This will enable Vietnam to catch up with developments in other countries of the world as we enter the 21st Century. This was stressed by General Secretary Do Muoi in his speech at the opening meeting of the Ninth National Assembly's First Session.

Thank you very much, National Assembly deputies, for your attention.

Nong Duc Manh Gives Assembly Closing Speech

BK0910051592 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 0833 GMT 8 Oct 92

[Closing speech delivered by National Assembly Chairman Nong Duc Manh at Ninth National Assembly's First Session—live]

[Text] Dear Comrade Do Muoi, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee; Comrade Vo Chi Cong, advisor to the party Central Committee; Comrade Le Duc Anh, president of the state of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV]; Comrade Vo Van Kiet, prime minister of the government; and comrade National Asembly deputies: After three weeks of urgent work and democratic debates, the deputies have satisfactorily fulfilled the program of action of the Ninth National Assembly's First Session.

At the opening of the session, the deputies warmly welcomed the important speech delivered by Comrade Do Muoi, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, dealing with efforts to promote the role of the highest organ of state power and build a law-governed Vietnamese state which truly comes from, belongs to, and works for the people. It can be said that this speech reflects the party's idelogical concepts guiding the activities of the National Assembly throughout its term.

The Ninth National Assembly has been entrusted with a historically important task, namely to develop the role of the highest organ of state power in institutionalizing the party's policies and lines, concretizing the provisions of the 1992 Constitution, reviewing the existing legal system to make necessary amendments, and formulating and promulgating new legal documents containing laws and regulations aimed at continually perfecting the legal system of our country. By accomplishing these tasks, the Ninth National Assembly is guaranteeing conditions for developing socioeconomic activities in a healthy and correct way, bringing into full play the people's latent strengths to benefit the cause of national construction and defense, firmly maintaining discipline and order, and ensuring effective control over society through the use of law enforcement measures.

The National Assembly was briefed by the chairman of the Electoral Council on the results of the election of deputies to the Ninth National Assembly. The National Assembly noted that the election had been carried out in a democratic atmosphere as stipulated by law, as well as with a full awareness of citizens' rights and duties, and that voters had selected worthy candidates to the highest organ of state power. The election results are proof of the people's confidence in the CPV's leadership.

The National Assembly warmly commended the Vietnam Fatherland Front [VFF], social organizations, mass societies, state agencies, the people's armed forces, organizations in charge of the electoral work, and all individuals for their contributions to the success of the election of deputies to the Ninth National Assembly.

On this occasion, the National Assembly warmly praised compatriots of all walks of life, cadres, soldiers, and people countrywide who had, at recent meetings between voters and candidates standing for the National Assembly elections, contributed many practical, valuable suggestions for the National Assembly to consider while working out ways to promote national development, improve the people's living conditions, and restore social order and discipline.

We highly value the work efficiency of the National Assembly, the Council of State, the Nationalities Council, and the eighth National Assembly Standing Committees in all domains of work, especially in the legislative and judiciary branches, and so forth, with Comrade Vo Chi Cong, chairman of the Council of State, and Comrade Le Quang Dao, chairman of the National Assembly, playing an important role in satisfactorily implementing the party-initiated measures to renovate the operating procedures of the elected organs. The National Assembly elected the highest organs of leadership and state leaders, and heard a report on the government's program of action during the term of the Ninth National Assembly. The National Assembly appreciated the committment of the comrade prime minister and his government to renovate the work style of administrative organs at all levels and to improve the efficiency of the management system a step further so as to develop advantages, overcome difficulties, and surmount obstacles, and henceforth, create conditions for implementing the various socioecomic development tasks and fulfilling a very heavy responsibility entrusted by the National Assembly, thus proving themselves worthy of the confidence that our compatriots nationwide have put in them.

To help concretize the 1992 Constitution, the National Assembly has passed the Law on Organization of the Government, the Law on Organization of the People's Court, and the Law on Organization of the People's Organ of Control. The National Assembly has striven to improve, a further step, our state's political organization system aimed at accelerating the reform of our socioeconomic mechanism so as to lead our renovation undertaking to a more comprehensive and far-reaching scale in order to firmly advance forward.

The National Assembly has reviewed the Government's report on the implementation of the socioeconomic tasks during the first nine months of 1992. The National Assembly notes that during this period, the national economy has scored a further development following positive achievements attained during the past several years. Agriculture has consistently developed; the nation's gross grain output is likely to achieve its target; industry has developed at a satisfactory pace; economic relations with foreign countries have been expanded; export value has increased; market prices have gradually been stabilized; and inflation has been curbed and dispelled.

Our socioeconomic situation has reached a new favorable stage. However, acute difficulties and some adverse factors are still prevalent. The National Assembly has adopted various key measures to concentrate efforts on carrying out tasks set by the Government for the remaining months of this year to quickly fulfill all tasks designed for 1992 so as to have a free hand to prepare for the 1993 work.

The National Assembly has issued a resolution commending voters throughout the country for their efforts, constructive ideas, and contributions extended to the party and the state during their meetings with candidates running for the election to the Ninth National Assembly.

The National Assembly urges the Government to provide a concrete guidance for the implementation of the socioeconomic policies, accelerate production and business to increase national income, satisfactorily carry out state revenue collection, closely supervise the implementation of state budget, strive to stabilize the financial and monetary system, and curb and dispel inflation.

While continuing to expand economic relations with foreign countries, we must, first of all, strive to strengthen our economic management, promote export-import, fight smuggling, and ensure a consistent development of our production and business at home. We must closely manage and ensure the effectiveness of capital construction and strive to overcome negative phenomena and waste in this domain. We must formulate policies and positive measures to resolve the unemployment problem, streamline management agencies, improve the wage system in 1992 as stipulated in resolutions of the Tenth and Eleventh Sessions of the Eighth National Assembly.

The National Assembly urges the Government, the Supreme People's Court, and the Supreme People's Organ of Control to take effective measures to severely punish those who are corrupt, smugglers, or counterfeiters, as well as those who are wasting public money and property and thereby inflicting heavy losses on the people's property and money. We must also punish those who nurture such negative attitudes as rebellious, provocative, and violation to the law.

Dear comrade National Assembly Deputies, the National Assembly hails the past activities of our state's diplomatic activities reflective of the policy of diversifying and multilateralizing foreign relations politically, economically, culturally, scientifically, and technologically; as well as its policy of striving to maintain peace and broaden our relations of friendship and cooperation with all nations, especially with neighboring and regional countries, thereby creating favorable international conditions for the cause of national construction and defense and contributing to the world people's common struggle for peace, national independence, and social progress.

Once again, the National Assembly affirms our entire people's determination and desire to befriend all nations in the world community in an effort to achieve peace, independence, and development.

We highly appraise the results of the Nonalignment Movement's Summit held recently in Jakarta, capital of the Republic of Indonesia. We strongly protest the policies on encirclement and trade embargo, acts of violation to the independence and sovereignty of various nations, and the attempts to seriously undermine the peaceful life of peoples in these countries.

Our people profoundly understand the difficult circumstances and extremely serious challenges that the Cuban people are facing. We assert our determination to promote the fraternity and solidarity between the two peoples, as well as our desire to see a serious implementation of the Paris agreement on Cambodia because this can help bring about genuine peace in this part of the world and build Cambodia into a peaceful, independent, and neutral country maintaining friendly relations with all nations.

Our people are deeply concerned over recent developments in the East Sea. We are determined to firmly maintain national independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. We are for the settlement of disputes through negotiations and on the basis of respect for international laws and customs so as to promote peace, stability, friendship, and development in the region. While awaiting a reasonable solution, the countries concerned should show restraint, avoiding acts likely to complicate the situation and interfere with the negotiating process.

Dear deputies: In welcoming the Ninth National Assembly, representatives of people's organizations in Hanoi have brought with them the enthusiasm and confidence that people in the capital and throughout the country have put in this particularly important session. Their presence here has filled our deputies with good feelings.

The National Assembly warmly commends the government and sectors concerned on their efforts to prepare draft laws and reports to be submitted to the National Assembly for consideration. Prompted by a high sense of responsibility to the people, the deputies have worked urgently and seriously, thus positively contributing to the success of the session.

The National Assembly commends the mass media on their timely reports on the proceedings of the session, thus responding to the keen interest of our people throughout the nation in this session.

The National Assembly commends support service providers on their hard work and determination to overcome difficulties to contribute to the success of the session. The deputies will inform voters of the results of this session and convey to compatriots and combatants nationwide the National Assembly's promise that whatever positions and domains of work, each deputy and the National Assembly as a whole will make constant efforts to reflect the people's will and aspirations, keep themselves abreast of the actual situation, maintain close contacts with voters, set good examples for everyone to follow, oppose all manifestations of negativism, heighten the determination to outstandingly fulfill their duties as deputies and prove themselves worthy of the people's trust. [applause]

The National Assembly is convinced that thanks to the great efforts of compatriots, combatants, echelons, and sectors nationwide, as well as to the resolute supervision and management of the new government, we will satisfactorily fulfill the 1992 socioeconomic development tasks, thus creating conditions for our socioeconomic activities to reach a higher level of development in 1993.

On behalf of the National Assembly Standing Committee and the comrade National Assembly vice chairmen, and in my own name, I would like to sincerely thank the National Assembly deputies for having entrusted us with a heavy task. We would like to wish the National Assembly deputies good health and success in the discharge of their duties. I would like to declare the First Session of the Ninth National Assembly closed. [prolonged applause]

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government. Users of this publication may cite FBIS or JPRS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying them as the secondary source.

Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS) and Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS) publications contain political, military, economic, environmental, and sociological news, commentary, and other information, as well as scientific and technical data and reports. All information has been obtained from foreign radio and television broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, books, and periodicals. Items generally are processed from the first or best available sources. It should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed. Except for excluding certain diacritics, FBIS renders personal names and place-names in accordance with the romanization systems approved for U.S. Government publications by the U.S. Board of Geographic Names.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by FBIS/JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how the information was processed from the original. Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear from the original source but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source. Passages in boldface or italics are as published.

SUBSCRIPTION/PROCUREMENT INFORMATION

The FBIS DAILY REPORT contains current news and information and is published Monday through Friday in eight volumes: China, East Europe, Central Eurasia, East Asia, Near East & South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, and West Europe. Supplements to the DAILY REPORTs may also be available periodically and will be distributed to regular DAILY REPORT subscribers. JPRS publications, which include approximately 50 regional, worldwide, and topical reports, generally contain less time-sensitive information and are published periodically.

Current DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are listed in *Government Reports Announcements* issued semimonthly by the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161 and the *Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications* issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

The public may subscribe to either hardcover or microfiche versions of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications through NTIS at the above address or by calling (703) 487-4630. Subscription rates will be provided by NTIS upon request. Subscriptions are available outside the United States from NTIS or appointed foreign dealers. New subscribers should expect a 30-day delay in receipt of the first issue.

U.S. Government offices may obtain subscriptions to the DAILY REPORTs or JPRS publications (hardcover or microfiche) at no charge through their sponsoring organizations. For additional information or assistance, call FBIS, (202) 338-6735,or write to P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013. Department of Defense consumers are required to submit requests through appropriate command validation channels to DIA, RTS-2C, Washington, D.C. 20301. (Telephone: (202) 373-3771, Autovon: 243-3771.)

Back issues or single copies of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are not available. Both the DAILY REPORTs and the JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at many Federal Depository Libraries. Reference copies may also be seen at many public and university libraries throughout the United States.